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# COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
# U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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## TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

## TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE

CHAIRMAN, U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

ON

DECEMBER 30, 1977

JANUARY 24, 1978

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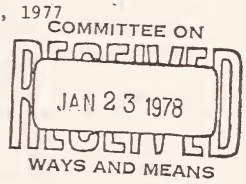
# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

December 30, 1977




The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The United States International Trade Commission is pleased to submit to the Congress its twelfth quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, as required by section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974. The report is being submitted simultaneously to the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

It is believed that this report will be of particular interest to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I hope you have a nice day.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Minchew

Daniel Minchew
Chairman

Enclosure

C O N T E N T S


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Letter of transmittal to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, December 30, 1977 | III |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Third-quarter developments in trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries | 3 |
| Analysis of significant U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries: | |
| Grain | 11 |
| Background | 15 |
| U.S. grain sales to the NME's | 16 |
| Wheat | 16 |
| Corn | 19 |
| U.S.S.R | 19 |
| The People's Republic of China | 23 |
| Eastern Europe | 23 |
| Poland | 24 |
| The German Democratic Republic | 26 |
| Czechoslovakia | 26 |
| Yugoslavia | 27 |
| Hungary | 27 |
| Romania | 29 |
| Bulgaria | 29 |
| Hides and skins | 29 |
| Woodpulp | 35 |
| Description and uses | 35 |
| Production and consumption | 38 |
| United States and NME trade | 40 |
| World situation: | |
| U.S.S.R. | 41 |
| Yugoslavia | 43 |
| Czechoslovakia | 43 |
| Poland | 43 |
| Scandanavia | 43 |
| Future prospects for U.S. exports | 44 |
| Appendix: Leading U.S. imports and exports in trade with the nonmarket economy countries | 45 |

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## INTRODUCTION

This report by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment, and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This report covers information through the third quarter of 1977.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China (China), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Loas, and Democratic Kampuchea may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States during the last 25 years. At the present time, only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States.

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate-of-duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate-of-duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was made effective by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S. imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This report also includes a more detailed analysis of several products that are of particular importance in U.S. trade with the NME countries. These products--grain, hides and skins, and woodpulp--account for a significant portion of the value of U.S. exports to these countries.

## THIRD-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Trade between the United States and the nonmarket economies (NME's) fell sharply in the third quarter of 1977. Exports, imports, the balance of trade, and trade turnover 1/ all declined (table 1). The most significant negative change was in the balance of trade, which declined more than 60 percent. This balance remained positive, but at $155 million it was at its lowest point in at least 3 years. Decreased exports were primarily responsible for the drop in the trade balance, as U.S. exports to the NME's fell by 34 percent to their lowest point since the fourth quarter of 1974. Decreased grain sales to the Soviet Union were primarily responsible, but declining soybean and soybean oilcake and meal sales to the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were also responsible. U.S. imports from the NME's declined slightly in value, from $411 million to $384 million, to the benefit of the trade balance, but contributed to the 25-percent decline in trade turnover. Decreased imports of petroleum products from the U.S.S.R. and Romania accounted for most of this decline.

These developments, particularly on the export side, are very difficult to anticipate, although the previous quarterly report 2/ did note an apparent declining trend in exports which could be dated from the first quarter of 1976. The reason for this difficulty is the somewhat unpredictable nature of U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economies. Various actions have been taken to alleviate this problem of large unanticipated fluctuations in exports of these products. The whole subject of U.S. exports of grain to NME's is given more expanded treatment in a following section of this report. 3/

The negative developments of the third quarter and considerable uncertainty over the timing of increased grain exports in the coming quarter complicate forecasting; but, based on trade in the first three quarters of 1977, total trade turnover between the United States and the NME's may only reach a level of approximately $4.6 billion, roughly 15 percent below the record level of $5.4 billion attained in 1976. The projected trade surplus between the United States and the NME's of approximately $1.5 billion would also be significantly below the 1976 record level of $2.5 billion. The NME share of total U.S. exports decreased to 1.87 percent in the third quarter, and their share of U.S. imports, to 1.04 percent, indicating that U.S.-NME trade is not growing at the same rate as U.S. trade with the rest of the world.

Under the impact of declining U.S. agricultural exports, the structure of total U.S. exports to the NME countries in the first 9 months of 1977 has changed significantly from the pattern of the corresponding period of 1976

1/ Trade turnover is a measure of the total volume of trade.

2/ Eleventh Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries, p.1.

3/ See page 11.



21-821 O - 78 - 2

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economies, by quarters, 3d quarter 1976 through 3d quarter 1977

(Value in millions of U.S. dollars)

| Item | 1976 | | 1977 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3d quarter | 4th quarter | 1st quarter | 2d quarter | 3d quarter |
| U.S. world trade: | | | | | |
| Exports | 27,425 | 30,571 | 29,454 | 31,667 | 28,752 |
| Imports | 31,402 | 32,535 | 34,990 | 37,911 | 36,997 |
| Balance | -3,977 | -1,964 | -5,536 | -6,244 | -8,245 |
| U.S. trade with nonmarket economies: | | | | | |
| Exports | 850 | 852 | 951 | 816 | 539 |
| Imports | 388 | 347 | 366 | 411 | 384 |
| Balance | +462 | +495 | +585 | +405 | +155 |
| Trade turnover (exports plus imports) | 1,238 | 1,209 | 1,317 | 1,227 | 923 |
| Share of U.S. total trade with the nonmarket economies: | | | | | |
| Exports ------percent------ | 3.10 | 2.79 | 3.23 | 2.58 | 1.87 |
| Imports---------do--------- | 1.24 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.04 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Exports are from tables 5 and E-3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Imports are from tables 6B and I-4B and are general imports. Both imports and exports are valued on a f.a.s. basis.

(table 2). Food, beverage and tobacco exports had a 57.1-percent share in the first three quarters of 1976, but dropped to a 38.7-percent share in this year. Exports of mineral fuels and lubricants have become a larger portion of total exports to the NME countries, reflecting the expanding importance of coal exports to the Eastern European countries and to the U.S.S.R. Although the proportion of manufactured products exported to the NME countries has increased from 31.2 percent to 42.3 percent, the value of these exports has remained virtually unchanged from the first three quarters of 1976.

Significant manufactured exports to these countries in the third quarter of 1977 included various types of machinery to the U.S.S.R., aluminum to China, and tractor and machinery parts to Poland (table 3). Yugoslavia took nearly $49 million in machinery and transport equipment in this quarter, an amount second only to the value of similar exports to the U.S.S.R. Major items exported to Yugoslavia under this heading were tractors, digital computers, aircraft parts, and parts of nuclear reactors. Yugoslavia imported almost $17 million in nuclear reactor parts in the first three quarters of 1977.

The composition of U.S. imports from the NME countries has not varied to any great degree from the pattern that existed in 1976 (table 2). The share of imports of food and crude materials from these countries is greater than their share of total U.S. imports, and that of imports of mineral fuels is less. Imports for consumption of beverages and tobacco increased in the third quarter, owing principally to warehouse withdrawals of oriental leaf tobacco previously imported from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Semimanufactured imports 1/ also posted increases (table 4). Significant imports under this classification in the third quarter included platinum group metals from the U.S.S.R., unwrought copper from Yugoslavia, and steel manufactures from Poland. Approximately one-quarter of all imports from the NME countries are classified as miscellaneous manufactures. 2/ Imports of leather footwear from Yugoslavia, Romania, and Czechoslovakia; textiles and clothing from China and Romania; and wood furniture from Yugoslavia are included in this category. The total value of imports in this category increased by over $23 million in the third quarter of 1977.

On a country-by-country basis, the decline in U.S. total trade turnover in the first three quarters of 1977 was largely the result of decreased turnover with those NME countries that were large importers of U.S. grain in 1976 (tables 5 and 6). Total two-way trade for 1977, projected from three quarters' data, will fall far short of last year's levels with the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Bulgaria. Romanian grain imports from the United States, which were high in 1976, have also fallen off this year, but increasing imports of U.S. bituminous coal have, to some extent, had an offsetting effect.

---

1/ Under SITC number 6.
2/ Under SITC number 8.

Table 2.--Commodity composition of U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries, January-September 1976 and January-September 1977

(In percent)

| Item | Description | U.S. trade with the world, Jan.-Sept.-- | | U.S. trade with NME's, Jan.-Sept.-- | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Schedule B No. | | Exports | | | |
| 0,1 | Food, beverages, and tobacco | 15.3 | 13.6 | 57.1 | 38.7 |
| 2,4 | Crude materials | 10 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels and lubricants | 3.7 | 3.6 | .6 | 5.2 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 8.8 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified by chief material | 10.2 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| 7,8,9 | Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous | 52.1 | 51.7 | 26.4 | 36.0 |
| | Total 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Schedule A No. | | Imports | | | |
| 0,1 | Food, beverages, and tobacco | 9.6 | 9.8 | 20.7 | 20.5 |
| 2,4 | Crude materials | 6.0 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels and lubricants | 28.0 | 30.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified by chief material | 14.7 | 14.5 | 29.4 | 22.7 |
| 7,8,9 | Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous | 37.8 | 35.8 | 26.4 | 32.6 |
| | Total 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 4 and 3A; data on U.S. trade with NME's from the Bureau of East-West Trade.

Table 3.--Commodity composition of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies, by SITC Nos., July-September 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| SITC commodity code No. | Description | Albania | Bulgaria | Cuba | Czecho-slovakia | German Demo-cratic Republic | Hungary | People's Republic of China | Poland | Romania | U.S.S.R. | Yugo-slavia | Total 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Food and live animals-- | - | 473 | - | 580 | 3,128 | 10,831 | - | 76,650 | 10,674 | 97,525 | 2,940 | 202,801 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco-- | - | 337 | - | 1,217 | - | - | 5 | 2,026 | - | 526 | 812 | 4,923 |
| 2 | Crude material--inedible, except fuel---- | - | 162 | - | 3,523 | 557 | 2,044 | 3,812 | 8,883 | 9,303 | 9,010 | 6,304 | 43,598 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc---------- | 1,356 | 5 | - | 11 | - | 2 | - | 89 | 16,682 | 5,739 | 3,937 | 27,821 |
| 4 | Oils and fats--animal and vegetable------- | - | - | - | 13 | 720 | - | 1,140 | 967 | - | - | - | 2,840 |
| 5 | Chemicals--------------- | - | 260 | 26 | 1,109 | 118 | 2,629 | 9,303 | 3,263 | 1,078 | 6,040 | 3,538 | 27,364 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods, classified by chief material---------- | - | 85 | - | 545 | 176 | 576 | 8,712 | 1,763 | 1,671 | 17,092 | 3,233 | 33,853 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment------- | - | 836 | 1 | 3,531 | 1,039 | 7,654 | 3,589 | 17,705 | 9,650 | 78,038 | 48,956 | 170,999 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles---- | 1 | 355 | 55 | 994 | 383 | 489 | 753 | 1,496 | 1,633 | 13,848 | 1,666 | 21,673 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified---------- | - | 10 | - | 29 | 11 | 67 | 30 | 231 | 23 | 89 | 304 | 794 |
| | Total 1/---------- | 1,357 | 2,523 | 83 | 11,554 | 6,131 | 24,292 | 27,344 | 113,073 | 50,715 | 227,908 | 71,690 | 536,666 |

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Commodity composition of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies, by SITC Nos., July-September 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| SITC commodity code No. | Description | Albania | Bulgaria | Cuba | Czecho-slovakia | German Democratic Republic | Hungary | People's Republic of China | People's Rep. of Mongolia | Poland | Romania | U.S.S.R. | Yugo-slavia | Total 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Food and live animals-- | - | 148 | - | 658 | - | 4,533 | 6,461 | - | 34,097 | 4,361 | 235 | 14,715 | 65,208 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco-- | - | 9,273 | - | 48 | 28 | 131 | 76 | - | 84 | 467 | 558 | 4,870 | 15,535 |
| 2 | Crude material--inedible, except fuel---- | 1,023 | 25 | - | 471 | 46 | 116 | 14,075 | 925 | 1,848 | 1,634 | 12,939 | 4,524 | 37,626 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc---------- | - | - | - | - | 161 | - | 3 | - | 6,250 | 13,508 | 20,039 | - | 39,961 |
| 4 | Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-------- | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | 442 | - | 11 | - | 470 |
| 5 | Chemicals---------- | 10 | 2 | - | 339 | 1,680 | 1,969 | 4,455 | - | 3,367 | 1,057 | 1,452 | 2,701 | 17,032 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods, classified by chief material---------- | - | 1,318 | - | 2,374 | 769 | 893 | 13,496 | - | 17,397 | 9,814 | 19,407 | 23,812 | 89,280 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment------- | - | 90 | - | 2,397 | 832 | 1,720 | 98 | - | 7,459 | 3,229 | 1,431 | 5,491 | 22,747 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles---- | 13 | 30 | 1 | 3,937 | 877 | 1,318 | 16,228 | - | 22,274 | 23,884 | 908 | 34,288 | 103,758 |
| 9 | Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified---------- | - | 4 | - | 79 | 55 | 19 | 302 | - | 79 | 49 | 470 | 807 | 1,864 |
| | Total 1/---------- | 1,046 | 10,889 | 1 | 10,302 | 4,448 | 10,699 | 55,212 | 925 | 93,298 | 58,002 | 57,450 | 91,208 | 393,481 |

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown becuause of rounding.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Total imports shown are imports for consumption and differ from the figures in table 1, which are general imports.

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economies, 1975, 1976, January-September 1977, July-September 1976, and July-September 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| Market | 1975 | 1976 | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1976 | July-September-- 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S.R | 1,832,607 | 2,305,934 | 1,278,813 | 435,093 | 227,908 |
| People's Republic of China | 303,631 | 135,388 | 89,474 | 5,651 | 27,344 |
| Poland | 580,084 | 621,035 | 326,546 | 184,760 | 113,073 |
| Yugoslavia | 323,499 | 295,413 | 271,293 | 64,268 | 71,690 |
| Romania | 189,278 | 249,033 | 177,913 | 89,813 | 50,715 |
| Czechoslovakia | 52,900 | 147,466 | 56,671 | 30,951 | 11,554 |
| German Democratic Republic | 17,179 | 64,767 | 23,008 | 16,897 | 6,131 |
| Hungary | 76,052 | 62,960 | 55,749 | 17,638 | 24,292 |
| Bulgaria | 29,298 | 43,320 | 17,346 | 1,631 | 2,523 |
| Albania | 663 | 1,076 | 2,132 | 419 | 1,357 |
| Cuba | 35 | 89 | 538 | 7 | 83 |
| People's Republic of Mongolia | 43 | 31 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Total 1/ | 3,405,268 | 3,926,512 | 2,299,488 | 847,130 | 536,670 |
| Total U.S. exports to all countries 1/ | 106,156,726 | 113,323,145 | 88,233,843 | 26,259,813 | 28,204,259 |

1/ These figures do not correspond exactly to those given in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise, whereas figures in this table do not. Also, in total U.S. exports, figures in this table do not include Department of Defense military-assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 include these figures. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economies, 1975, 1976, January-September 1977, July-September 1976, and July-September 1977

(In thousand of U.S. dollars)

| Source | 1975 | 1976 | Jan.-Sept. 1977 | July-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1976 | 1977 |
| U.S.S.R | 242,411 | 214,556 | 177,725 | 60,947 | 57,450 |
| People's Republic of China | 156,271 | 194,649 | 155,606 | 54,345 | 55,212 |
| Poland | 241,297 | 314,436 | 251,263 | 77,242 | 93,298 |
| Yugoslavia | 248,887 | 383,099 | 268,943 | 106,695 | 91,208 |
| Romania | 135,057 | 200,118 | 189,999 | 57,488 | 58,002 |
| Czechoslovakia | 35,567 | 34,802 | 28,860 | 9,957 | 10,302 |
| German Democratic Republic | 9,996 | 13,421 | 12,818 | 3,895 | 4,448 |
| Hungary | 34,966 | 47,559 | 36,354 | 12,618 | 10,699 |
| Bulgaria | 4,785 | 11,231 | 19,596 | 2,738 | 10,889 |
| Albania | 2,824 | 2,544 | 1,343 | 577 | 1,046 |
| Cuba | 3 | 27 | 106 | 1 | 1 |
| People's Republic of Mongolia | 1,646 | 2,252 | 1,725 | 494 | 925 |
| Total 1/ | 1,113,711 | 1,418,694 | 1,144,338 | 386,997 | 393,481 |
| Total U.S. imports from all countries 1/ | 96,515,103 | 121,120,869 | 110,011,764 | 32,232,384 | 36,972,277 |

1/ These figures do not agree exactly with the import figures in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Total U.S. trade with China, Hungary, and Mongolia should equal or slightly exceed last year's level. U.S. trade with Cuba has increased markedly and should total about $900,000 in 1977, up from $116,000 in 1976. Total U.S.-Yugoslavia trade is projected to reach over $700 million this year, very little of it based on imports of U.S. grain. In addition, U.S. trade with Yugoslavia in the first 9 months of 1977 has been nearly balanced compared with the deficit recorded in 1976. Albanian imports of U.S. coal have expanded U.S. total trade turnover with this country to a projected $4.5 million in 1977.

Figure 1, drawn from the data in table 5, compares the relative shares of U.S. exports to the NME countries in 1976 with these shares in January-September 1977. The grain importing countries, U.S.S.R., Poland, and those included in "other," have experienced declining shares relative to China, Yugoslavia, and Romania.

Figure 2, drawn from data contained in table 6, compares the individual country shares of U.S. imports from the NME countries in 1976 with the shares in January-September 1977. These shares are largely unchanged, illustrating the stability of the distribution of U.S. imports from these countries in recent months. A rise in U.S. imports from Poland reflected increased U.S. imports of coal, gasoline, and hams, and a fall in imports from Yugoslavia was due mainly to the lower value of copper imports relative to that in 1976.

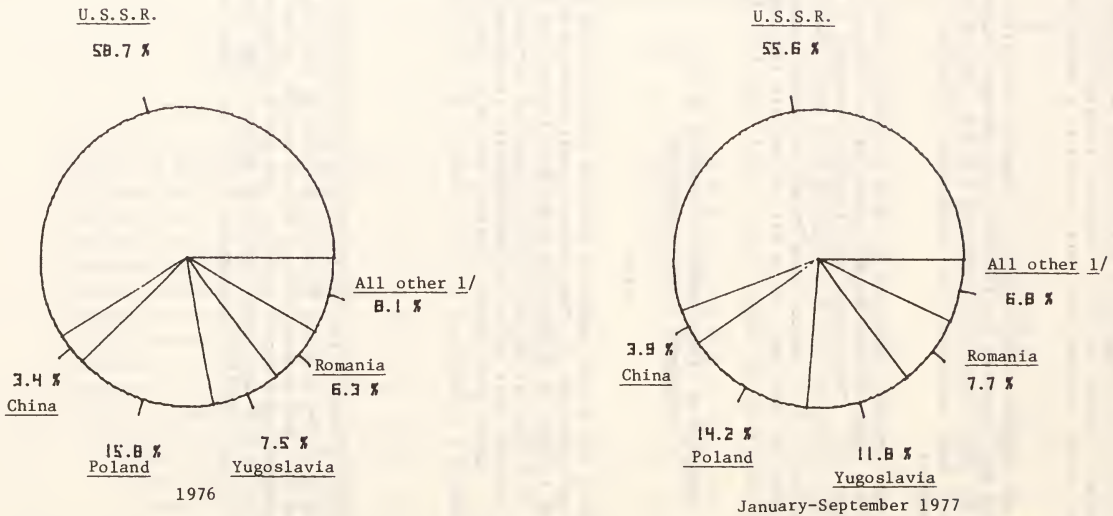
## ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT U.S. EXPORTS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

### Grain

Exports of grain are a very important positive factor in the U.S. balances of trade and payments. 1/ The average annual value of their positive contribution to the balance of payments exceeded $10 billion over the 1973-76 period (table 7). U.S. exports of grain to the nonmarket economy countries averaged $1.4 billion over this period or approximately 14 percent of total U.S. grain exports. Recent developments indicate that U.S. grain exports to the NME's will again be a significant positive element in U.S. trade in 1977.

1/ Grains, principally wheat, rice, barley, corn, rye, and oats, constitute the cereals component of the Schedule B export division 04 entitled "cereals and cereal preparations; and preparations of flour, starch, or malt extract." Exports of grain dominate this export division, and are highlighted in this report. Their share in 1976 was approximately 95 percent. New Schedule B numbers, 130.1000 through 130.6540, inclusive, will be in effect in 1978.

Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and January-September 1977.

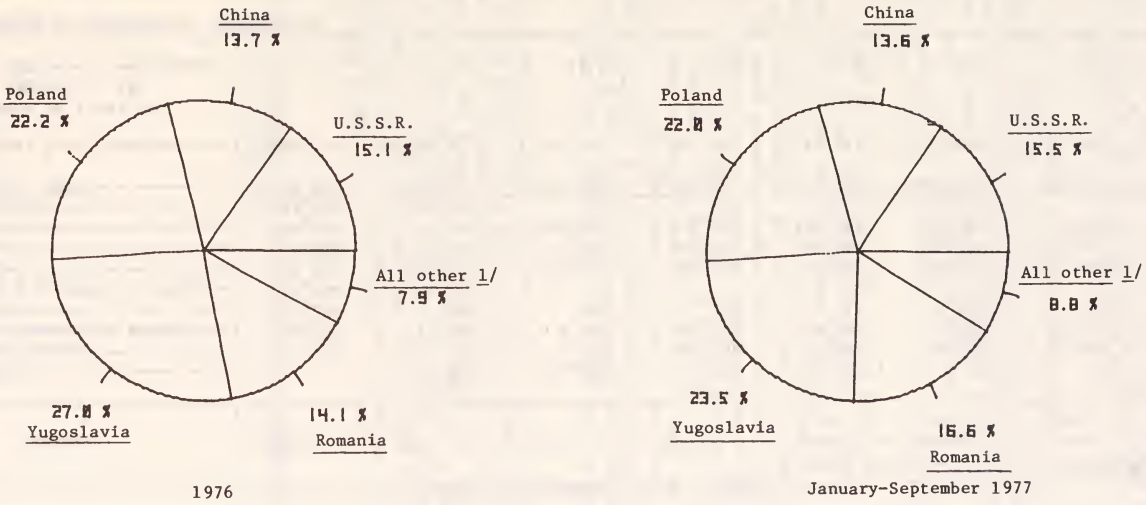



1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 5.

Note.--Percentages may not add to exactly 100, because of rounding.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and January-September 1977




1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 6.

Table 7.--Cereal and cereal preparations: U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1973-76, January-September 1976, January-September 1977, July-September 1976, and July-September 1977 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars)

| Market | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January-September | | July-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Bulgaria | - | 9,995 | 14,180 | 28,455 | 28,448 | 85 | 3 | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 7,150 | 84 | 62 | 69,680 | 37,899 | 8,903 | 20,475 | - |
| German Democratic Republic | 10,226 | 12,556 | 6,816 | 48,742 | 34,428 | 13,800 | 10,694 | 2,290 |
| Hungary | 1,595 | 759 | 92 | 411 | 411 | 5,964 | 12 | 5,402 |
| People's Republic of China | 410,084 | 329,686 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 134,967 | 103,146 | 255,243 | 346,737 | 287,960 | 139,327 | 111,609 | 73,403 |
| Romania | 8,084 | 67,765 | 73,716 | 74,039 | 44,560 | 14,198 | 38,243 | 10,641 |
| U.S.S.R | 836,692 | 277,925 | 1,105,488 | 1,346,938 | 1,148,395 | 618,387 | 218,421 | 93,804 |
| Yugoslavia | 45,055 | 31,915 | 42 | 155 | 147 | 124 | - | 44 |
| Total NME's | 1,453,853 | 833,831 | 1,456,239 | 1,915,157 | 1,582,248 | 800,788 | 399,457 | 185,584 |
| Total U.S. exports | 8,495,124 | 10,330,855 | 11,643,083 | 10,910,926 | 8,241,412 | 6,663,839 | 2,683,880 | 2,186,838 |
| Share of total U.S. exports to the NME's--percent | 17.1 | 8.1 | 12.5 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 8.5 |

1/ Based on Schedule B, division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publication FT410 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Background

The United States, Canada, Australia, and the European Community are the principal suppliers of grain exports to the world market. The United States supplies approximately one-half of this market and, with Canada, serves as the principal reserve source of exports to meet unexpected demands by other countries. In this role the United States has often been the residual source of grain exports to the NME's.

Exports of grain to the NME's are a very important component of total U.S. exports to these countries. The share of grain in total U.S. exports to the NME's has ranged from a high of 54 percent in 1973 to 33 percent in 1974 as NME demand for grain imports has varied with domestic availability. More recently this share increased to 49 percent in 1976 but fell to 35 percent in January-September 1977. Recent developments indicate that this share will very likely increase because of adverse harvest conditions, particularly in the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

Large U.S. exports of grain to the NME's would present no problem for U.S.-NME trade, if the volume were relatively stable. This has not been the case, as the absolute figures and percentages clearly show. On occasion, increased NME demand for U.S. grain has occurred when U.S. stocks were not adequate to permit large purchases without disruption to the United States and world markets. The prime example of this event occurred in 1973 when large purchases by the Soviet Union at a time of increased world demand and low stocks resulted in large increases in the prices of grains, particularly wheat. In order to introduce some stability into this market, a U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain-purchase agreement was negotiated in 1975 which provides for a guaranteed minimum annual purchase of 6 million tons of grain. Purchases in excess of a stipulated amount (originally 8 million tons) would require intergovermental consultation. There are also understandings regarding purchases, but no formal agreements, between the United States and Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

Nine of the 12 NME countries monitored in this report have purchased grain from the United States in the period January 1973-September 1977 (see table 7). 1/ By far the largest purchaser has been the U.S.S.R., followed by Poland and China. The NME share of U.S. grain exports has fluctuated widely, falling from 19.7 percent in 1973 to a low of 8.1 percent in 1974 and then rising through 1975 to 17.6 percent in 1976. In the first three quarters of 1977, U.S. grain exports to the NME countries totaled $800.8 million, the lowest level since 1974, but still accounted for 12 percent of total U.S. grain exports in that period.

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1/ Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia do not purchase U.S. grain and are not reviewed.

U.S. grain sales to the NME's

As shown in table 8, virtually all U.S. grain sales to these countries are of wheat and corn. In the period January 1973-September 1977, wheat sales to the NME's, peaked in 1973 at $952 million then declined irregularly to $420.1 million in 1976. Wheat exports are stronger this year, totaling $396.9 million through September 1977, compared with only $280.0 million in the corresponding period of 1976. The value of corn sales to the NME countries generally lagged behind that of wheat sales in the years 1973-75. In 1976, however, corn exports reached $1,390.5 million, 72 percent of the total value of grain exports to these countries. Much of the increase in corn imports by the NME countries is to support the feeding of livestock. Other grains regularly exported to the NME's include barley and sorghum, mostly for animal feed, and rice.

Wheat.--The United States has exported wheat to seven NME countries since 1974, but only the U.S.S.R., China, and Poland have made large purchases (table 9). In 1974, China purchased 1.9 million metric tons (hereinafter refered to as tons) of wheat from the United States, but did not buy any U.S. grain from 1974 to September 1977. The Soviet Union has made large purchases in every year since 1974, but imported a record 4.0 million tons in 1975, accounting for 89 percent of the volume of U.S. wheat exports to the NME countries in that year. Purchases in the first three quarters of 1977 totaled 2.3 million tons, bringing U.S.S.R. imports of U.S. wheat in the 12-month period ending September 1977 to just over 3.0 million tons, the minimum annual wheat purchase agreed to in the U.S.-Soviet Grain Agreement.

Polish imports of U.S. wheat have risen steadily since 1974, from less than 200,000 tons in that year to 633,000 tons in 1976. U.S. wheat exports to Poland reached 573,000 tons in the 9 months ending September 1977, 22 percent over shipments in the same period in 1976. Since late 1975 the United States and Poland have had an understanding in which the Poles expressed the intention of purchasing approximately 2.5 million tons of grain from the United States annually 1/. Although Polish imports of U.S. grain have not yet reached the agreed level, this year's poor harvest in Poland should result in more U.S. exports.

Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) are net importers of grain, both depending on traditional suppliers among the NME and free-market countries. In the past, their U.S. wheat purchases have only reflected short-term necessity. Recent reversals in the East German agricultural sector have improved U.S. opportunities for grain exports to that country. The United States and East Germany agreed at the end of 1976 that annual requirements for U.S. grain are expected to reach 1.5 to 2.0 million

1/ Press Release on the understanding on grain trade between the United States and Poland, reached by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and Minister of Agriculture of Poland Kazimierz Barcikowski, November 17, 1975.

Table 8.--Cereal and cereal preparations: U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by types, 1973-76, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

| Type of grain | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1976 | 1977 |
| Wheat | 952.0 | 401.1 | 746.5 | 420.1 | 280.0 | 396.9 |
| Corn | 435.3 | 391.6 | 644.5 | 1,370.5 | 1,198.8 | 367.9 |
| Grain sorghums | 2.6 | 6.1 | 36.0 | 82.6 | 66.3 | 9.8 |
| Barley | 12.2 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 21.2 | 16.6 | - |
| Rice | - | 12.3 | 14.0 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 19.2 |
| Other cereals and cereal preparations | 51.8 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| Total, NME's | 1,453.9 | 833.8 | 1,456.2 | 1,915.2 | 1,582.2 | 800.8 |
| Total U.S. exports | 8,495.1 | 10,330.9 | 11,643.1 | 10,910.9 | 8,241.4 | 6,663.8 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT410, FT455, and FT990, table E-6.

Table 9.--Wheat, unmilled: 1/ U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1974-76, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

| Market | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1976 | 1977 |
| | Quantity (1,000 metric tons) | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 0 | 0 | 95 | 95 | 0 |
| German Democratic Republic | 0 | 15 | 98 | 97 | 20 |
| People's Republic of China | 1,906 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 199 | 418 | 633 | 468 | 573 |
| Romania | 0 | 86 | 427 | 330 | 56 |
| U.S.S.R | 1,063 | 4,041 | 1,706 | 963 | 2,266 |
| Yugoslavia | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total NME's | 3,314 | 4,560 | 2,959 | 1,953 | 2,915 |
| Total U.S. exports | 24,901 | 30,878 | 26,541 | 20,765 | 18,003 |
| | Value (1,000 U.S. dollars) | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | - | - | 14,350 | 14,349 | - |
| German Democratic Republic | - | 2,756 | 14,863 | 14,598 | 2,290 |
| People's Republic of China | 234,015 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 18,589 | 65,328 | 92,495 | 73,616 | 52,338 |
| Romania | - | 11,793 | 48,453 | 37,248 | 5,910 |
| U.S.S.R | 124,130 | 666,576 | 249,985 | 140,159 | 336,373 |
| Yugoslavia | 24,395 | - | - | - | - |
| Total NME's | 401,129 | 746,453 | 420,146 | 279,970 | 396,911 |
| Total U.S. exports | 4,436,685 | 5,162,252 | 3,879,840 | 3,112,892 | 2,059,572 |
| NME share of total U.S. exports-percent | 9.0 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 19.3 |
| | Unit value (per metric ton) | | | | |
| Total exports to the NME's | $121.0 | $163.7 | $142.0 | $143.4 | $136.2 |
| Total U.S. exports | 178.2 | 167.2 | 146.2 | 149.9 | 114.4 |

1/ Schedule B numbers 041.0010, 041.0020.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

tons. 1/ Romania is traditionally a grain exporter and Yugoslavia is to a large extent self sufficient. Purchases of U.S. wheat by these two countries in the 1973-76 period were small and irregular and have dwindled to less than $6 million in the first three quarters of 1977.

From 1974 to 1976, the unit values of U.S. wheat exports to the NME countries were less than those of overall U.S. wheat exports (see table 9). This difference was greatest in 1974 when the value per ton of grain exported to the NME countries was $121.00, compared with $178.20 per ton for overall U.S. grain exports. This difference closed sharply in 1975. In the first 9 months of 1977 the unit value of NME wheat purchases substantially exceeded the overall unit value.

Corn.--Statistics on the volume and value of U.S. corn exports to the NME countries since 1974 are presented in table 10. The U.S.S.R. has been the major NME purchaser, accounting for 50 to 75 percent of sales in the period. Soviet imports peaked in 1976, reaching 8.8 million tons valued at $1.1 billion. China, although a major purchaser of U.S. corn in 1974, has not imported any from the United States since that time. Poland imported increasing quantities of U.S. corn through 1976, but shipments in the first three quarters of 1977 were down to 817,000 tons, only two-thirds the amount in the corresponding period of 1976. The understandings that the United States has with Poland and East Germany concerning future purchases of U.S. grains should result in increasing exports of U.S. corn to these countries in the next few years. U.S. exports of corn to the other NME countries have been small and irregular.

The unit values of U.S. corn exports to the NME countries were less than those of overall exports in 1974 and 1975 (table 10). Since that time, however, NME unit values have exceeded overall unit values. In the first three quarters of 1977, the difference exceeded $8 per ton, with Soviet purchases at slightly higher unit values.

U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union is the principal NME market for U.S. grain exports, although the amounts have fluctuated widely from year to year (table 11). The U.S.S.R. imported approximately 23 million tons of grain in the period July 1972-June 1973, including 13.7 million tons from the United States. The 1973 harvest, a record at that time of 222.5 million tons, permitted a reduction of grain imports to 11.1 million tons in the 12 months ending June 1974 and to

1/ Press release on the exchange of views on prospects for trade in grains between the United States and the German Democratic Republic, between Richard E. Bell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs and Dr. Gerhard Beil, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the German Democratic Republic, November 10, 1976.

Table 10.--Corn, unmilled: 1/ U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1974-76, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

| Market | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1976 | 1977 |
| | Quantity (1,000 metric tons) | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 64 | 115 | 246 | 246 | 2/ |
| Czechoslovakia | 0 | 0 | 462 | 189 | 81 |
| German Democratic Republic | 88 | 29 | 148 | 59 | 106 |
| Hungary | 1 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 35 |
| People's Republic of China | 854 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 502 | 1,070 | 1,571 | 1,232 | 817 |
| Romania | 461 | 432 | 72 | 26 | 57 |
| U.S.S.R | 2,007 | 3,162 | 8,797 | 8,017 | 2,140 |
| Yugoslavia | 52 | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ | 2/ |
| Total NME's | 4,029 | 4,808 | 11,296 | 9,769 | 3,236 |
| Total U.S. exports | 29,074 | 32,526 | 44,327 | 31,738 | 29,928 |
| | Value (1,000 U.S. dollars) | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 9,995 | 14,780 | 28,448 | 28,448 | 85 |
| Czechoslovakia | - | - | 55,300 | 23,524 | 8,845 |
| German Democratic Republic | 9,633 | 4,060 | 16,229 | 6,808 | 11,516 |
| Hungary | 759 | 92 | 405 | 405 | 5,855 |
| People's Republic of China | 95,671 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 63,945 | 142,456 | 184,161 | 146,842 | 80,019 |
| Romania | 63,033 | 58,613 | 7,501 | 2,947 | 5,458 |
| U.S.S.R | 141,085 | 424,443 | 1,078,364 | 989,650 | 256,040 |
| Yugoslavia | 7,509 | 19 | 139 | 139 | 59 |
| Total NME's | 391,630 | 644,463 | 1,370,547 | 1,198,763 | 367,877 |
| Total U.S. exports | 3,771,852 | 4,447,797 | 5,223,493 | 3,830,060 | 3,145,330 |
| NME share of total U.S. exports -percent | 10.4 | 14.5 | 26.2 | 31.3 | 11.7 |
| | Unit value (per metric ton) | | | | |
| Total exports to the NME's | $97.2 | $134.0 | $121.3 | $122.7 | $113.7 |
| Total U.S. exports | 129.7 | 136.7 | 117.8 | 120.7 | 105.1 |

1/ Schedule B numbers 044.0010, 044.0015, 044.0030, 044.0040, 044.0050, and 044.0060.

2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Grain: Production, exports and imports, by selected nonmarket economy countries, 1973-77 1/

(In thousands of metric tons)

| Country | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S.R.: | | | | | |
| Production | 222,530 | 195,780 | 140,118 | 223,771 | 194,000 |
| Exports | 5,900 | 5,000 | 500 | 3,000 | n.a. |
| Imports | 11,100 | 5,400 | 25,900 | 10,700 | 25,000 |
| People's Republic of China: 3/ | | | | | |
| Production | 250,000 | 265,000 | 270,000 | 285,000 | 286,500 |
| Exports 4/ | 2,142 | 1,983 | 1,440 | 1,000 | n.a. |
| Imports | 7,645 | 6,790 | 3,446 | 2,140 | 7,000 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | |
| Bulgaria: | | | | | |
| Production | 7,283 | 6,262 | 7,367 | 8,013 | 7,981 |
| Exports | 200 | - | 552 | 200 | 200 |
| Imports | 26 | 1,015 | 246 | 200 | 100 |
| Czechoslovakia: | | | | | |
| Production | 9,657 | 10,366 | 9,280 | 8,988 | 10,400 |
| Exports | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| Imports | 1,420 | 1,320 | 1,550 | 2,455 | 1,500 |
| German Dem. Rep.: | | | | | |
| Production | 8,502 | 9,704 | 8,911 | 8,201 | 9,002 |
| Exports | 368 | 306 | 281 | 125 | 125 |
| Imports | 2,511 | 3,271 | 3,380 | 4,485 | 3,800 |
| Hungary: | | | | | |
| Production | 11,574 | 12,310 | 12,026 | 11,316 | 12,525 |
| Exports | 2,051 | 1,701 | 1,901 | 500 | 1,200 |
| Imports | 248 | 255 | 380 | 225 | 200 |
| Poland: | | | | | |
| Production | 21,858 | 22,977 | 19,557 | 20,886 | 19,200 |
| Exports | 498 | 114 | 109 | 140 | 200 |
| Imports | 3,710 | 3,760 | 5,042 | 5,950 | 8,000 |
| Romania: | | | | | |
| Production | 13,757 | 13,497 | 15,198 | 19,754 | 17,800 |
| Exports | 1,100 | 710 | 1,163 | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| Imports | 595 | 1,055 | 379 | 700 | 450 |
| Yugoslavia: | | | | | |
| Production | 14,106 | 15,591 | 14,973 | 16,179 | 16,900 |
| Exports | 599 | 104 | 300 | 433 | 620 |
| Imports | 833 | 437 | 610 | 550 | 200 |
| Total Eastern Europe: | | | | | |
| Production | 86,737 | 90,707 | 87,312 | 93,346 | 93,808 |
| Net imports | 4,507 | 8,148 | 7,281 | 11,667 | 10,805 |

1/ "Year" refers to harvest year. Thus 1973 includes all grains harvested or traded from July 1973 to June 1974, unless otherwise specified.
2/ Projected. 3/ Calendar years. 4/ Rice only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

5.4 million tons in the following 12 months. The disappointing 1974 harvest followed by the disastrous one in 1975 again forced massive grain imports, totaling 25.9 million tons between July 1975 and June 1976. U.S. corn and wheat exports to the U.S.S.R. in the first three quarters of 1976 totaled nearly 9 million tons (tables 9 and 10). The record 1976 harvest reduced total import requirements somewhat, but imports of U.S. corn reached record levels.

The U.S.S.R. looked forward to a good 1977 harvest to rebuild grain stocks and supply increasing domestic consumption requirements. Soviet planners had set the 1977 harvest goal at 213.3 million tons. Imports were projected to total no more than 15 million tons through September of 1978. Then, in November 1977 President Leonid Brezhnev of the U.S.S.R. revealed that the 1977 harvest would produce only 194 million tons because of drought and heavy rains during the harvest. This production shortfall of nearly 20 million tons will result in imports of 20 to 25 million tons, if current economic goals are to be achieved.

Current U.S.S.R. economic goals include an increase in available food supplies, especially meat and dairy products to meet the rising demand foreseen due to planned personal income increases. The Soviet Union has only this year substantially rebuilt its livestock herds after the severe grain shortfall of 1975 forced the slaughter of large numbers of hogs and cattle. The current production shortfall could force another cutback of domestic meat, dairy, and other food products, and the U.S.S.R. will probably prefer grain imports to these more drastic actions. An upsurge in recent months of Soviet grain purchases on the world market would tend to confirm that this is the decision that was made.

Current market conditions favor the U.S.S.R. in this regard. Grain prices, particularly corn prices, are at relatively low levels. Gold prices are relatively high, and the value of the U.S. dollar, relatively low, which should facilitate the financing of hard-currency purchases of U.S. grain. Increased Soviet purchases should have an upward effect on grain prices, if significant quantities are purchased. This would be a positive development for U.S. farmers, who are experiencing increasing costs while their revenues are at low levels.

The U.S.-Soviet Grain Agreement was signed on October 20, 1975, and provides for minimum annual purchases of U.S. grain by the U.S.S.R. and intergovernmental consultations for grain purchases exceeding a maximum amount. The agreement also provides for the use of U.S. flagships to carry a minimum portion of this grain trade, and semi-annual U.S.-Soviet consultations to help anticipate Soviet grain needs. The agreement will remain in force through September 1981. By the terms of the agreement, the U.S.S.R. will annually purchase a minimum of 6 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn in approximately equal proportions from U.S. sources at prevailing market prices. The original agreement also provided for U.S.-Soviet consultations if

purchases exceeded 8 million tons. This limit was recently raised to 15 million tons for the October 1977-September 1978 period, the second year of operation of the agreement.

It is now believed that U.S.S.R. grain imports from the United States will reach 15 million tons in the 12 months ending September 1978. Soviet purchases in this period have already reached 6.4 million tons through mid-December 1977, 4.1 million tons of corn and the remainder of wheat.

## The People's Republic of China

China is a net importer of grain on a quantity basis (table 11). Its policy of exporting higher priced rice from areas of surplus production has permitted the importation of larger quantities of lower priced grain. On balance, China has been nearly self sufficient in food production. In 1973 and 1974, China sourced nearly half of its grain purchases in the United States; U.S. grain exports to China totaled nearly $741 million in those years (table 7). Since that time, however, China has imported grain from its traditional suppliers, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, and no U.S. exports have been reported in the period January 1975-September 1977.

The 1977 harvest faced cold weather, drought during the growing season, and rains at harvest. The mobilization of all available labor helped minimize, but not completely overcome, drought damage to non-irrigated crops, especially the winter wheat. The fall harvest of coarse grains was hindered by very wet conditions that undoubtedly damaged the crops, while the rice harvest was quite good. The total 1977 harvest has been projected to exceed slightly the 1976 harvest of 285 million tons, but current production may be inadequate to provide for the food demands of a growing population.

Chinese grain imports are projected to total 7 million tons in 1977, and further imports of grains and animal feed supplements are likely in 1978. China has purchased soybeans and cotton from the United States for the first time since 1974, and grain purchases in 1978 are likely. International grain prices are good from the purchaser's standpoint, and it is felt that China's traditional sources of grain in the world market will not have the uncommitted stocks available if China is forced to import large quantities of grain through the coming year.

## Eastern Europe 1/

Eastern Europe is a net importer of grains. Since 1970, net grain imports have averaged 8 to 9 percent of consumption and have consisted of

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

about equal quantities of wheat and coarse grains. The northern countries of Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia are grain-deficit countries; Hungary and Romania are grain exporters. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are, on average, self sufficient, but periodically enter the grain trade, either to export or to import.

The 1976-80 5-year plans of the Eastern European countries have set goals for substantial increases in grain production based on higher yields. Increased yields are to be achieved through greater mechanization of agriculture, increased application of fertilizers and pesticides, and the introduction of improved seed varieties. Yields have increased markedly under the 1971-75 5-year plan, but it is doubted that this rate of increase can be maintained. Agriculture must compete with other sectors for its share of government investment funds, and major increases in the share of agriculture are not planned in most of these countries, although absolute amounts will increase. Difficult structural problems exist as land is sometimes farmed in uneconomically small holdings. Inadequacies of the transportation system and deficient processing and storage facilities have in the past even reduced the benefits of good harvests. The ultimate unknown is the weather. Badly timed rain or dry spells, which are frequent, can significantly affect year-to-year grain output levels, although this problem is not unique to Eastern Europe.

The Eastern European harvest in 1976 was a record 94.3 million tons but severe drought affected feedgrain supplies in the northern countries (table 11). The overall harvest in 1977 at 93.8 million tons was nearly as good, but certain countries experienced setbacks. Poland suffered from a very poor crop and East Germany is just beginning to recover from a series of poor crops. These developments, combined with reduced feed stocks from last year, should make these two countries good customers for U.S. grain exports through 1978.

Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania are currently eligible for credit through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), a federally chartered corporation whose officers and staff are employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The CCC extends export credits for sales of eligible U.S. agricultural commodities to countries receiving most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment under U.S. trade law. This financing of exports can extend from 6 months to 3 years. U.S. grains are eligible commodities, but most NME countries cannot participate in this program since they are not MFN-recipient countries and are specifically denied any form of export credit by sections 401 and 402 of the Trade Act of 1974. Poland has received $592.6 million in CCC credits through FY 1977, and is slated to receive further credits totaling nearly $300 million in FY 1978. A great portion of this will undoubtedly finance imports of U.S. grain. Romania and Yugoslavia, combined, have received credits of $328.5 million through FY 1977, but neither country is a major importer of U.S. grain.

Poland.--Poland is the largest East European importer of grain (table 11). Net grain imports have averaged nearly 20 percent of consumption since 1973; the proportion has increased since 1975 because of bad harvests. The

1974 harvest of nearly 23 million tons set a record but was followed by a very short crop in 1975. The grain shortfall that year resulted in widespread slaughtering of livestock in spite of record grain imports of over 5.0 million tons. The 1976 crop was damaged by drought, and even greater levels of imports were required. This year's crop of only 19.2 million tons suffered greatly from wet conditions during the harvest, and it will be necessary to supplement it with imported grain if further livestock reductions are to be prevented. Grain imports are projected to reach a record 8.0 million tons in the 12-month period ending in June 1978. Of this, a minimum of 2.5 million tons is expected to be sourced in the United States, with the remainder to come from Canada and the Soviet Union.

Poland provides an extreme example of the importance of weather in Eastern European grain production, particularly among the northern countries. Cool temperatures dictate a short growing season, and soil moisture is highly dependent on heavy winter snow and summer rains. If the snow has been insufficient relative to the winter cold, winter wheat sown in the previous fall will be damaged by winterkill. Poland is particularly subject to frequent droughts and generous rains are necessary to maintain soil moisture during the growing season. Yet rain in the weeks preceeding or during the harvest can impede or damage the crop. Wheat is particularly susceptible to moisture damage during the harvest.

Poland is committed to an expansion of its grain output, as last year's disturbances over price increases of basic food items forced a reevaluation of the 1976-80 5-year plan. Food production receives greater stress in the revised plan, with output in both crop and livestock sectors slated for greater increases than previously planned. The planned level of Government investment in the agricultural sector has been increased, with emphasis placed on increased yields through mechanization and other technological improvements. More effective management techniques and improved grain handling facilities are to be introduced. The Government also hopes to transfer nearly 5 million acres of small units of private land to larger socialized farms. This is an acceleration over the previous 5-year period, when less than half that amount of land was transferred.

These actions are considered necessary to meet increased food demand associated with artificially low food prices maintained by Government subsidy. An expected rise in personal income (45 percent over the 1976-80 period) will also increase demand. Under the previous 5-year plan, incomes rose much faster than had been anticipated, while food prices remained fixed. Producers' prices were allowed to rise, but the Government paid the difference between the producers' and the retail prices. Particular pressure was placed on meat supplies at that time, as demand rose with increased income but retail prices remained fixed. Although planned per capita consumption of meat is not expected to increase as rapidly through 1980 as it did in the previous 5-year period, even modest increases will put a strain on domestic supply, particularly if bad harvests reduce domestic feedgrain supplies.

The German Democratic Republic.--East Germany is currently second only to Poland in the volume of its grain imports; net imports have averaged 27 percent of consumption since 1974 (table 11). The 1977 harvest, although an improvement of 800,000 tons over the drought-damaged 1976 crop, is still below the record 9.7 million tons of 1974. Grain imports will probably total 3.8 million tons in the July 1977-June 1978 period, and U.S. exports to East Germany are expected to reach 2.5 million tons.

In order to reduce its dependence on grain and feed imports, East Germany is emphasizing grain output over livestock growth in the 1976-80 5-year plan. Grain production is targeted to average 10.5 million tons per year under this plan, 20 percent above the level attained in the previous 5-year period. Improved yields are expected to account for two-thirds of the increase, with additions to area sown to make up the rest. Unexpected increases in livestock under the 1971-75 plan resulted in shortfalls in the domestic supply of feedgrains. This phenomenon could repeat itself. Present plans call for a reversal of that trend, but these ambitious planned increases in feed supplies may not materialize and increased imports of feedgrains may prove inevitable at least through 1978.

Czechoslovakia.--Czechoslovakia's grain imports have averaged 15 percent of consumption since 1973 with the U.S.S.R., Hungary, and Romania the traditional suppliers (table 11). The United States was instrumental in supplying the Czechoslovak market in 1976, when drought caused a serious shortage of feedgrains. In that year half of total Czechoslovak grain imports were sourced in the United States.

As a traditional net importer of grains, Czechoslovakia faces conflicting priorities similar to those of Poland and East Germany. Targeted real-income growth under the 1976-80 5-year plan averages 4.5 percent, yet the Government is committed to the maintenance of stable meat prices. This combination will require expansion of meat, dairy, and other food supplies, and place increasing strain on the domestic grain supply. The current 5-year plan calls for grain output to average 10 to 11 million tons per year, compared with the 9.3-million-ton average in the 1971-75 period. The increase is planned to come almost entirely from greater yields rather than from a larger area sown. The 1977 harvest of 10.4 million tons was a record, in spite of wet harvest conditions, and will largely fulfill these goals. Grain imports can be expected to decrease significantly this year.

Planned increases in livestock and animal feed output may necessitate imports of high-protein feed supplements such as soybean oilcake and meal. It is in this area that U.S. agricultural exports to Czechoslovakia are most likely to be centered. Given the unpredictable weather conditions facing Czechoslovakia, as well as the other northern countries of Eastern Europe, the United States will continue to export grain to this country in years when local production and other imports are insufficient.

Yugoslavia.--Yugoslavia has been only a marginal importer of grain in recent years (table 11). Indeed, under goals set by the current 5-year plan, Yugoslavia hopes to achieve annual grain exports of nearly 2.0 million tons by 1980. The plan also calls for expanded exports of meat and other livestock products, although recent increases in output in this sector have, to some extent, drawn down domestic grain supplies, which might otherwise be available for export.

Yugoslavia finds itself in a period of rising external debt. In order to stem this drain on import capacity, the 1976-80 plan calls for the gradual attainment of self sufficiency in farm products, restraint of agricultural imports, and an increase in exports of food and animal feed. Four good grain harvests, capped with this year's record of 16.9 million tons, have made the first of these goals seem possible. Higher-than-average growth of output of corn, sugar beets, and oilseeds will help meet planned domestic feed requirements, but increasing imports of high-protein animal feed, including soybeans and soy products, are likely if livestock growth is to meet planned goals.

A major problem that inhibits increases in agricultural productivity through mechanization and other large-scale improvements is the ownership structure of the Yugoslav farm sector. Approximately three-quarters of the table land is privately held, with 40 percent of the owners holding tracts of 5 acres or less. Government offers to purchase land and provide pensions have not been successful in changing this distribution. Climate is the second major problem. Variable weather in the early 1970's resulted in Yugoslavia's importing up to 1 million tons of grain annually. It was at this time that the United States became a major supplier. A return to this weather pattern could substantially affect Yugoslavia's ability to meet its farm output goals and result in reopening the Yugoslav market to significant U.S. grain exports.

Hungary.--Hungary has been a net exporter of grain and a major supplier to grain-deficit Eastern European countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. The 1977 harvest, at 12.5 million tons, was a record and will help replenish stocks drawn down because of poor crops in 1976. It is likely that most of the record 1977 crop will be consumed domestically to meet planned growth in the livestock sector. Thus, Hungarian grain exports are not expected to reach normal levels this year.

The 1976-80 5-year plan calls for boosting net exports to 3.0 million tons annually by 1980. Weather is relatively favorable in the Hungarian grain-producing areas, and the Government is expecting a gradual increase in yields to accomplish the goal. A consistent grain surplus of this magnitude would not only decrease the likelihood of further large grain purchases from the United States, but would also become a source of supply to the grain-deficit Eastern European countries which now import from the United States.

21-821 O - 78 - 5

Romania.--Romania is another regional grain exporter (table 11). The 1976 Romanian grain harvest was a record 19.7 million tons, amounting to a 30-percent increase over 1975. The nearly 18 million tons produced this year is thus somewhat disappointing, especially in light of the rather high planned levels of output foreseen in the 1976-80 5-year plan. Wheat output, roughly one-third of total grain production, did not exceed last year's level, and exports will not increase. Corn output is down considerably from 1976, and some moisture damage was sustained. In the face of recent strong growth in the livestock sector, this would indicate that shortages in the domestic feedgrain supply will develop in 1978 and that there is strong potential for imports of feedgrains and protein feed, such as soybean oilcake and meal.

Bulgaria.--Traditionally a minor grain exporter in the region, Bulgaria has in recent years purchased small quantities of corn from the United States (table 10). Harvests in the last 2 years have averaged a record 8.0 million tons and probably only minimal amounts of grain will be traded in the coming year.

## Hides and Skins

The United States is by far the world's largest exporter of bovine hides and skins. 1/ In the first 9 months of 1977, the United States exported $422.4 million worth of bovine hides and skins to all countries. Exports to nonmarket economy countries were $52.7 million, or 13.0 percent of total exports. This is a substantially higher proportion than the approximately 3-percent average share of total U.S. exports which are sold to nonmarket economy countries. However, this 13-percent share is less than the average annual share of 18 percent which has occurred since 1970 and significantly less than shares in excess of 20 percent during the early seventies. Romania, the largest U.S. customer, purchased $21.7 million in the January-September 1977 period, or almost 40 percent of the NME total. Czechoslovakia was second with more than 20 percent, followed by Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary (table 12).

Whole cattle hides make up over 95 percent of U.S. exports of bovine hides and skins. Table 13 shows the distribution of exports of whole cattle hides to the 12 largest purchasers in the first 9 months of 1977 on both a quantity and value basis. Four nonmarket economy countries rank very high in this list of purchasers of a significant U.S. export item. Romania was the fourth largest customer. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia ranked 10th, 11th, and 12th, respectively.

During the 1967-71 period, the U.S.S.R. imported an average of 3.1 million hides annually. The bulk of these imports were supplied by the United

1/ Includes cattle hides, calf, and kip skins. Kip skins are the undressed skins of young steers, cows, and horses.

Table 12.--Bovine hides and skins: U.S. exports to nonmarket economy countries and to all countries, 1974-76, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

(In thousands of dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Item description and period | U.S.S.R. | China | Poland | Yugoslavia | Romania | Czechoslovakia | East Germany | Hungary | Bulgaria | Albania | Total, NME's | Total, all countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 211.1010: | Cattle hides, whole: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 7,877 | 30 | 9,710 | 4,090 | 24,081 | 9,626 | 45 | 4,213 | 622 | - | 60,294 | 287,197 |
| | 1975 | 5,182 | - | 7,425 | 1,548 | 9,693 | 8,031 | 195 | 1,432 | 275 | 141 | 33,922 | 252,152 |
| | 1976 | 2,470 | - | 6,292 | 5,080 | 26,517 | 11,116 | 159 | 3,486 | 746 | 419 | 56,285 | 462,128 |
| | January-September: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | 170 | - | 5,337 | 3,100 | 19,244 | 7,428 | 125 | 2,580 | 746 | 419 | 39,149 | 333,687 |
| | 1977 | 653 | 12 | 7,496 | 7,464 | 21,718 | 10,896 | 231 | 3,480 | 478 | 270 | 52,698 | 402,781 |
| 211.1015: | Cattle hides, exc. whole, cut into crops, croupons, dossets, sides, butts or butt bends: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | 29 | - | - | 52 | - | - | - | - | 81 | 3,516 |
| | 1975 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,679 |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 213 | 4,912 |
| | January-September: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | 205 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 205 | 3,465 |
| | 1977 | 214 | - | - | 137 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 351 | 3,018 |
| 211.1025: | Cattle hides, exc. whole, n.e.c.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1975 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 6,187 |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | 21 | 53 | - | 37 | - | - | - | 111 | 4,065 |
| | January-September: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | - | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 2,705 |
| | 1977 | - | - | 242 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 242 | 3,941 |
| 211.2010: | Calf skins: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 31 | - | 26 | 28 | - | 64 | 414 | 246 | - | 354 | 1,163 | 8,411 |
| | 1975 | - | - | 71 | 68 | - | - | 444 | 59 | - | 273 | 915 | 7,654 |
| | 1976 | - | - | 14 | 131 | - | 29 | 81 | - | - | - | 255 | 9,304 |
| | January-September: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | 131 | - | - | 81 | - | - | - | 212 | 7,081 |
| | 1977 | - | - | - | - | - | 167 | - | - | - | - | 167 | 8,463 |
| 211.2020: | Kip skins: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | 287 | - | 37 | - | - | 2,464 | - | - | 2,788 | 4,070 |
| | 1975 | - | - | 186 | 148 | - | - | 69 | 542 | - | 109 | 1,054 | 2,500 |
| | 1976 | - | - | 55 | 221 | - | 61 | - | 739 | - | - | 1,076 | 4,883 |
| | January-September: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1976 | - | - | 55 | 221 | - | - | - | 517 | - | - | 793 | 3,652 |
| | 1977 | - | - | | 90 | - | 95 | 43 | 1,366 | - | - | 1,594 | 4,220 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 13.--Cattle hides, whole: U.S. exports, by principal markets, 1974-76, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

| Market | 1974 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | January-September | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1976 | | 1977 | |
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| | 1,000 hides | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 hides | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 hides | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 hides | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 hides | 1,000 dollars |
| Japan | 6,632 | 111,738 | 7,099 | 95,627 | 9,337 | 180,297 | 7,072 | 132,594 | 6,337 | 139,717 |
| Republic of Korea | 1,241 | 22,040 | 2,194 | 33,293 | 3,103 | 68,219 | 2,436 | 52,635 | 2,839 | 72,483 |
| Mexico | 2,479 | 35,481 | 2,350 | 25,541 | 1,699 | 28,421 | 1,380 | 22,637 | 1,258 | 23,365 |
| Romania | 1,777 | 24,081 | 1,226 | 9,693 | 1,651 | 26,517 | 1,252 | 19,244 | 1,165 | 21,718 |
| Italy | 198 | 3,854 | 531 | 7,248 | 1,535 | 27,466 | 1,081 | 17,825 | 882 | 17,151 |
| France | 303 | 5,185 | 492 | 6,440 | 809 | 16,453 | 563 | 11,082 | 679 | 16,220 |
| Taiwan | 445 | 7,013 | 734 | 9,180 | 812 | 14,553 | 592 | 10,579 | 638 | 13,257 |
| Spain | 515 | 7,810 | 929 | 10,356 | 913 | 16,176 | 506 | 8,483 | 681 | 12,179 |
| Canada | 786 | 12,181 | 794 | 10,319 | 1,043 | 17,677 | 791 | 13,401 | 662 | 12,063 |
| Czechoslovakia | 635 | 9,626 | 877 | 8,031 | 678 | 11,116 | 471 | 7,428 | 570 | 10,896 |
| Poland | 638 | 9,710 | 788 | 7,425 | 389 | 6,292 | 334 | 5,337 | 346 | 7,496 |
| Yugoslavia | 220 | 4,090 | 110 | 1,548 | 252 | 5,080 | 164 | 3,100 | 324 | 7,464 |
| Total, these countries | 15,869 | 252,809 | 18,124 | 224,701 | 22,221 | 418,267 | 16,642 | 304,345 | 16,381 | 354,009 |
| Total, all countries | 18,094 | 287,197 | 21,042 | 252,152 | 24,885 | 462,128 | 18,549 | 333,687 | 18,751 | 402,781 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

States. In 1970, for example, U.S. exports of hides and skins to the U.S.S.R. accounted for nearly two-thirds of that country's total hide imports. At that time, the U.S.S.R. was the largest NME purchaser of U.S. hides and skins and in 1970 accounted for 51 percent of U.S. hide exports to nonmarket economy countries. Soviet imports of U.S. hides, although decreasing, continued to be sizable through 1972. Overall Soviet imports of hides dropped precipitously in 1973, however, and although imports have increased somewhat since, they remain far below earlier levels. During the 1972-75 period, the Soviets imported an average of only 1.1 million hides annually.

Department of Agriculture estimates on international trade in bovine hides and skins are available for 48 selected countries through 1975. The data show that the United States' share of total world exports was 41 percent in 1975. The European Community and Australia were other principal sources with shares of world exports of 30 and 11 percent, respectively. By comparison, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union together exported only 0.3 percent of world hide shipments.

Some of the developing countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, India, Pakistan, and Morocco are large bovine hide producers and, formerly, were also important exporters of hides. In recent years these countries have implemented trade policies which restrict exports of raw hides and skins, but encourage exports and restrict imports of leather and leather manufactures. Licensing, taxes, quotas, and embargoes are commonly used to restrict exports of hides and skins, while rebates, grants, and subsidies are used as incentives to encourage exports of finished leather items such as gloves, footwear, handbags, and wearing apparel. These countries often reinforce the domestic impact of their export incentives by restricting imports of finished leather products through discretionary licensing and high tariffs.

The United States, at various times, has also restricted exports of raw bovine hides. On March 11, 1966, the Department of Commerce established export quotas for cattle hides, calf and kip skins, and bovine leathers in order to provide adequate supplies for domestic needs. These export controls were lifted on November 7, 1966. Sharp price increases in the spring of 1972 caused the Secretary of Commerce to announce export controls on cattle hides on July 15, 1972. The Secretary noted that:

> in essence, the major factors underlying the sharp price increases are an increasing demand for hides for current use in the United States, seriously depleted domestic hide and leather inventories, and an abnormal foreign demand here. In part because over 20 percent of total world hide exports have been cut off by the embargoes of former export nations. 1/

1/ "Statement by Secretary of Commerce, Peter G. Peterson, Announcing Export Controls on Cattlehides", July 15, 1972.

In August 1972, Congress passed an amendment to the 1969 Export Administration Act removing hides from the act's restricted list. Congressmen from shoe-producing States made a further attempt to curb hide exports in the spring of 1973, but were unsuccessful.

In 1968, the United States exported 37.2 percent of its bovine hides and skins production. The ratio rose steadily and surpassed 50 percent in 1972. In 1976, 56.9 percent of total bovine hide production was exported. 1/ U.S. hide production in 1977 is expected to be 3 to 5 percent lower than in the previous year owing to a decrease in cattle slaughter. The level of slaughter is expected to recover, however, and by 1980 should reach or exceed the 1976 level.

Prices of hides and skins have risen dramatically over the past few years. Since the United States' share of world exports is so large, the U.S. price tends to be the world price. The U.S. wholesale price index for raw hides and skins compared to a composite index and indexes of their end products are shown in the following tabulation (1968=100).

| Year | Hides, skins, leather products | Footwear | Hides and skins | Leather |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1974 | 145.1 | 140.0 | 195.9 | 154.3 |
| 1975 | 148.5 | 147.8 | 174.5 | 151.5 |
| 1976 | 167.8 | 158.9 | 258.9 | 188.1 |
| Jan.-Sept. | | | | |
| 1976 | 166.3 | 156.8 | 262.7 | 186.7 |
| 1977 | 179.0 | 168.1 | 289.8 | 201.3 |

The tabulation shows that the wholesale price of raw hides and skins has risen considerably faster than that of other semiprocessed and manufactured products of leather. The wholesale price index for hides and skins exceeded 300 in the spring of 1977, but has since decreased somewhat. The average for the first 9 months of 1977 was 289.8. Hides for export are more expensive than domestically consumed hides, because of the extra fine salt applied after brining.

Eastern Europe is the principal NME market for U.S. exports of hides and skins (table 12). This is largely the result of increased demand for leather products outstripping the availability of domestically provided hides and skins and decreasing availability of imports of these items from formerly large exporters. These developments would appear to indicate continued large

1/ Production figures from Tanner's Council of America, Inc.; exports based on adjusted Department of Commerce data.

U.S. exports of these products to Eastern Europe. However, some of the principal markets for U.S. exports, i.e., Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, have initiated efforts to develop alternate sources of supply of hides or of leather and leather products that may cut into future U.S. exports of hides.

In recent years, Eastern Europe has shown impressive development of its shoe and leather industries. Footwear production increased 40 percent between 1965 and 1975 according to data of the Commonwealth Secretariat. 1/ Most of this footwear is for domestic consumption. Intra-bloc trade in shoes has been declining, overall, as Eastern European governments strive to make their countries as self-sufficient as possible, although Eastern European exports of footwear to the Soviet Union have been increasing. Eastern Europe's footwear exports to the United States have increased dramatically from 3.0 million pairs in 1970 to 12.6 million in 1976.

The rapid development of the Eastern Europe leather and footwear industries has, in turn, generated increased demand for raw hides and skins. However, Eastern European production of bovine hides and skins has not responded. In fact, production has declined from an average of 10.6 million pieces annually in the 1966-70 period to 10.2 million pieces annually in the 1971-75 period. Imports, on the other hand, have increased from an annual average of 7.1 million pieces in the 1967-71 period to 8.6 million pieces in the 1972-75 period. 2/ U.S. exports of hides and skins to NME's are principally whole cattle hides (table 12). Exports to the four principal NME markets, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia, have decreased steadily on a quantity basis over the 1974-76 period, but are up almost 10 percent in the January-September 1977 period. Total U.S. exports of whole cattle hides were up only 1 percent in this period. It is too early to say if the downward trend has been reversed. U.S. exports to Romania, by far the largest market, were down, while the other three principal markets were up. Much will depend on increasing NME demand for hides and skins versus the development of alternative resources.

The potential for increased U.S. exports of hides and skins to the Soviet Union, a large importer in the past, depends on several factors. Soviet production of hides and skins remained relatively constant during the period 1966-75 (the latest year for which data are available), although production in the 1971-75 period averaged 5.5 percent less than was achieved during 1966-70. In early 1976, the U.S.S.R. and Italy reached an agreement which would significantly increase Soviet capacity to tan raw hides and skins as

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1/ The production of leather footwear has not increased as much as total footwear production because of the large percentage of footwear with synthetic soles.

2/ Production and import data from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

increasing prices of petrochemicals make leather substitutes less attractive. 1/ The agreement provides that Italy's largest tanning enterprise will supply the U.S.S.R. with two complete cattle hide tanneries. Each of these are expected to produce 100 million square feet of tanned leather per year when they reach full production. This Soviet decision to increase tanning capacity by such a large amount will greatly increase Soviet demand for hides and skins. If domestic production of hides is not sufficient, as will probably be the case in the short run, then significant quantities of imports will be required. This may result in increased U.S. exports of hides and skins as all traditional suppliers of these articles have imposed restrictions on exports.

Increased production of footwear and other leather consumer goods in the NME's reflects the high priority given to consumer goods and preferences in their national economic plans. This should continue to have a significant impact on international trade in hides and skins during the remainder of the current 5-year plan. In order to assure themselves adequate supplies of raw hides, leather, and semiprocessed leathers, a number of Eastern European countries have begun participating in cooperative arrangements or giving aid to developing nations to help them establish a leather industry. The main beneficiaries have been India and Mongolia.

India has the largest national cattle herd in the world and is extremely interested in developing its leather industry. To further this aim it has sought help from the World Bank and the European Community as well as Eastern Europe. Western European tanners have been unwilling to provide technical and marketing expertise to India because they feel that India's 25-percent duty on exports of partly finished materials and 10-percent subsidy on finished leather goods will distort trade and give unfair advantage to the Indian product. Assistance, however, has been forthcoming from Eastern Europe.

Romania, the largest NME market for U.S. exports of hides, is involved in a joint venture in India for the production of gloving leather, garment leathers, and upper and lining leathers. Romania provides 12.5 percent of the equity and will receive 50 percent of the output. In addition, a current 5-year trading agreement between the two countries provides that India will send raw hides, semifinished goods, and finished leather to Romania. Yugoslavia is also involved in several equity-participation ventures in India for the processing of leather and goatskins and will provide technical assistance and licenses. One company has been set up entirely as an export unit. It hopes to export finished leather to Western Europe and the United States, but Yugoslavia has agreed to absorb any residual production. Hungary is providing India with sophisticated machinery and technical assistance for the production of leather shoe uppers. In return, Hungary will receive two million pairs of shoe uppers over the 4-year period 1977-80. Czechoslovakia is providing technical assistance to an Indian plant processing cattle hides and goat-and sheepskins.

1/ Leather, February 1976.

Mongolia also has a large volume of livestock, and the development of its shoe and leather industry is of great importance to the economy. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have been helping Mongolia develop its shoe and leather industry since 1972. Bulgarian specialists planned and installed a factory in Mongolia for the export of high-value leather. Czechoslovakia has provided technical assistance, machinery, and equipment, and recently a Czechoslovak company sold Mongolia a shoe factory. As part of the technical-assistance program, a Czechoslovak-Mongolian group of specialists in shoe and leather production made a study of the development of the industry up to 1990 which will provide a basis for planning and preparing future plants. The gross volume of production of the leather, sheepskin, fur, and footwear industries of Mongolia is expected to increase by 23 to 26 percent during the current 5-year plan. 1/

## Woodpulp

The United States exports woodpulp to all of the nonmarket economy countries except Cuba. The quantity of woodpulp shipped to these countries has been increasing during the first 9 months of 1977, and if this trend continues U.S. woodpulp exports to the NME's will achieve record levels in 1977. The current 5-year plans of all NME's call for expansion of the paper and paperboard industries, and, even though large forest resources are available, increased imports of woodpulp are required. Demand for the U.S. product has increased because U.S. woodpulp is of a high quality which cannot easily be supplied either by production in the nonmarket economy countries or from imports from other market suppliers. The principal U.S. exports of woodpulp to the nonmarket economy countries are chemical dissolving woodpulp and bleached softwood woodpulp, sulphate, other than dissolving (table 14). 2/

### Description and uses

Woodpulp is pulp manufactured either by mechanical or chemical means from either softwood or hardwood trees. It is used as part or all of the fiber composition of almost every type of paper. Bleached and purified chemical woodpulp is also used in the production of rayon and other products involving a chemical conversion of the cellulose fiber.

Softwood pulp, which has long fibers, is more desirable for papermaking since it is easier to break down and produces a higher quality, more durable

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1/ Leather, January 1977

2/ The United States exports woodpulp under 9 Schedule B numbers--251.3000, 251.6000 (woodpulp, chemical dissolving), 251.7100, 251.7210, 251.7220 (woodpulp, sulphate, bleached softwood, other than dissolving), 251.7230, 251.8100, 251.8210, and 251.8220. As of Jan. 1, 1978, woodpulp exports will be classified under 10 Schedule B numbers from 250.0206 to 250.0287, inclusive.

Table 14.--Woodpulp: U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B Nos., 1974-76, January-September 1976, January-September 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| Sched. B No. | Item and year | U.S.S.R. | China | Poland | Yugo-slavia | Romania | Czecho-slovakia | German Democratic Republic | Hungary | Bulgaria | Total NME's | Total, all countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 251.6000 | Woodpulp, chemical dissolving: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | 5,152 | - | 81 | 5,804 | 3,032 | - | - | - | - | 14,069 | 259,570 |
| | 1975 | 9,840 | - | 1,459 | 5,259 | 5,825 | 446 | 721 | - | - | 23,550 | 270,305 |
| | 1976 | 6,787 | - | - | 4,324 | 7,121 | 212 | 166 | 326 | 138 | 19,074 | 288,759 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | 5,497 | - | - | 3,400 | 5,768 | 212 | 166 | 326 | - | 15,369 | 216,244 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | 5,991 | - | - | 4,261 | 8,044 | - | - | - | 386 | 18,682 | 247,007 |
| 251.7100 | Woodpulp sulphate, unbleached: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | - | 347 | - | - | - | - | - | 347 | 39,429 |
| | 1975 | - | 1,029 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,029 | 23,512 |
| | 1976 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,432 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,111 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | 664 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 664 | 15,211 |
| 251.7210 | Woodpulp, sulphate, bleached, hardwood, other than dissolving: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | - | 615 | - | - | - | - | - | 615 | 189,069 |
| | 1975 | - | - | - | 271 | - | 150 | - | - | - | 421 | 221,912 |
| | 1976 | - | - | 316 | - | - | 454 | - | - | - | 770 | 187,357 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | 316 | - | - | 454 | - | - | - | 770 | 142,223 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | - | - | - | 441 | - | - | - | 441 | 123,710 |
| 251.7220 | Woodpulp, sulphate, bleached, softwood, other than dissolving: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | 768 | - | 72 | - | - | 19 | 743 | - | 1,602 | 223,723 |
| | 1975 | - | 2,278 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,278 | 231,733 |
| | 1976 | - | - | 2,224 | 1,009 | 2,254 | - | - | - | - | 5,487 | 237,459 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | 1,802 | 883 | 1,646 | - | - | - | - | 4,331 | 181,601 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | 2,368 | 699 | 1,350 | 20 | - | 159 | - | 4,596 | 207,734 |

Table 14.--Woodpulp: U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B Nos., 1974-76, January-September 1976, January-September 1977--Continued

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

| Sched. B No. | Item and year | U.S.S.R. | China | Poland | Yugo-slavia | Romania | Czecho-slovakia | German Democratic Republic | Hungary | Bulgaria | Total NME's | Total, all countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 251.7230 | Woodpulp, sulphate, semi-bleached, other than dissolving: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,572 |
| | 1975 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,688 |
| | 1976 | - | - | 915 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 915 | 25,787 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | 915 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 915 | 18,713 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36,783 |
| 251.8220 | Woodpulp, sulphite, bleached, softwood, other than dissolving: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1974 | - | 173 | - | - | - | 73 | - | - | - | 246 | 76,569 |
| | 1975 | - | 1,724 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,724 | 81,636 |
| | 1976 | 559 | 1,302 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,861 | 55,148 |
| | 1976 (Jan.-Sept.) | 559 | 1,302 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,861 | 41,141 |
| | 1977 (Jan.-Sept.) | - | 1,294 | - | - | - | - | - | 371 | - | 1,665 | 39,391 |

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

product. Softwood comes from coniferous trees such as pines, spruces, and hemlocks. Hardwood, which has shorter fibers, is not often used for papermaking. It is less abundant than softwood and consequently more expensive. Hardwoods are obtained from dicotyledonous trees such as birch, gum, maple, oak, and poplar.

Chemical dissolving pulps are used in products which involve a chemical conversion of the cellulose fiber into a different physical form or to some cellulose derivative. These pulps can be either sulphite or sulphate and are generally made of softwood, although hardwood is also used for some grades. 1/ The use of chemical dissolving woodpulp gives the finished product increased absorbency, greater bulk and porosity (required for adequate resin saturation), a high tearing resistance, high brightness, cleanliness, and freedom from metallic compounds. It is used in such specialty products as blotting paper, decorative laminate (printed) design paper, shoe-insole base stock, automotive oil-filter paper, air-filter paper, blueprint, heliographic or diazo paper, art paper, electrical papers, photographic base paper, reproduction paper, sandpaper backing paper, and vegetable parchment. Chemical dissolving woodpulp is also used in the production of textile rayon, staple fiber rayon, tire cord rayon, cellulose acetate, and cellulose nitrate.

Bleached sulphate woodpulp, or bleached kraft, is used principally in grades of white paper and boards requiring strength. The pulp is bleached to a high brightness with strength characteristics approaching or equal to those of unbleached pulp. Because of its longer fiber length, softwood bleached sulphate is normally of much higher strength than that made from hardwood. Softwood bleached sulphate is used in such types of paper as bag paper, bond paper, chart paper, envelope paper, ledger paper, milk carton paper, onionskin paper, sanitary papers, special foodboards, and waxing paper.

## Production and consumption

U.S. production of woodpulp recovered from a setback in 1975 to exceed slightly the previous production record of 48.2 million short tons in 1974. In 1976, the United States was the world's largest pulp producer with 48,422,300 short tons, followed by Canada with 19,894,000 short tons (table 15). Five nonmarket economy countries produce sufficient quantities of pulp to rank them among the top 20 world producers in 1976. The U.S.S.R. ranked fourth, producing 10,007,900 short tons of pulp, and the People's Republic of China was seventh with 5,291,100 short tons. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania ranked 16th, 17th, and 20th, respectively. 2/ Data on production of woodpulp by nonmarket economy countries for the years 1974-76 are presented in table 16.

1/ The terms "sulphite" and "sulphate" refer to cooking processes in which the wood chips are subjected to different chemical treatments which dissolve most of the ligneous binding material, leaving the fiber.

2/ Pulp and Paper, June 30, 1977.

Table 15.--Woodpulp: 1/ U.S. production and exports, total and by selected markets, 1974-1976, January-September 1976, and January-September 1977

(Quantity in thousands of short tons)

| Item | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January-September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1976 | 1977 |
| U.S. production | 48,218.3 | 43,297.6 | 48,422.3 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. exports: | | | | | |
| Nonmarket economy countries: | | | | | |
| U.S.S.R | 15.7 | 30.3 | 21.1 | 17.8 | 15.9 |
| Romania | 10.3 | 14.2 | 23.2 | 17.7 | 28.2 |
| Yugoslavia | 20.3 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 12.1 |
| Poland | .3 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| Czechoslovakia | .3 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| East Germany | .1 | 3.4 | .8 | .8 | 0 |
| Hungary | 1.9 | 0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 0 | .3 | 0 | 1.1 |
| China | 2.3 | 23.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| Total, NME's | 51.2 | 89.8 | 80.5 | 67.6 | 78.9 |
| Total exports to the world | 2,802.4 | 2,564.5 | 2,517.6 | 1,914.9 | 2,069.4 |
| NME's share of total exports percent | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 |

1/ Schedule B numbers 251.3000, 251,7100, 251.7210, 251.7220, 251.7230, 251.8100, 251.8210, and 251.8220.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Pulp and Paper, June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1977.

Consumption data was obtained only for paper and paperboard. These are the end products of a substantial portion of woodpulp and provide a reasonable estimate of total pulp consumption. On a per capita basis, only one nonmarket economy country, East Germany, ranked as one of the top 20 paper and paperboard consumers in 1976. East Germany's ranking of 17th with 177.5 pounds per capita per year in 1976 fell far below the 589 pounds per capita consumed in the United States, the world's number-one consumer. Other representative per capita consumption figures for 1976 are Czechoslovakia, 161.0 pounds per year; Bulgaria, 123.3 pounds per year; Hungary, 119.4 pounds per year; Poland, 97.0 pounds per year; Yugoslavia, 80.7 pounds per year; U.S.S.R., 75.0 pounds per year; Romania, 70.6 pounds per year; China, 21.8 pounds per year; and Albania, 11.9 pounds per year.

United States and NME trade

U.S. exports of woodpulp to the world fell from a high of 2.8 million short tons in 1974 to 2.6 million short tons in 1975 or by about 8 percent, while U.S. production decreased by approximately 10 percent. U.S. production recovered in 1976, but U.S. exports to the world actually slipped somewhat below the low levels of 1975. Exports in January-September 1977 exceeded their level for the corresponding period of 1976, but indications are that total 1977 exports will not reach the 1974 level (table 15).

U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries were almost the reverse of the pattern of exports to the world. Exports to NME's rose from 1.8 percent of total woodpulp exports in 1974 to 3.2 percent in 1976 and 3.8 percent in the first 9 months of 1977. The U.S.S.R. and Romania have been the largest NME customers overall, although Yugoslavia and China have also made relatively large purchases.

Nearly all of the woodpulp that the U.S.S.R. buys from the United States is chemical dissolving. An industry representative indicated that the U.S.S.R. has traditionally bought cellulose acetate pulp and rayon tire cord pulp from the United States. He reported that, the U.S.S.R.'s hard currency problems have recently forced it to reduce purchases of rayon tire cord pulp, which it can produce itself, and concentrate its currency resources on importing acetate-quality pulp which it does not have the production capability to manufacture. The U.S.S.R. has imported very little pulp for papermaking from the United States. It has satisfied most of its requirements for this commodity through imports from Finland, with which it has a bilateral agreement.

In 1976, Romania imported approximately one-third of its total woodpulp purchases from the United States. Romania imports pulp from the United States because it is of a higher quality than Romania can either produce itself or import from other sources. The woodpulp Romania imports from the United States is used for printing purposes.

Import and export data for the nonmarket economy countries indicate that only two of the countries, the Soviet Union and Romania, export more woodpulp than they import (see table 16). Approximately 90 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s woodpulp exports go to Eastern Europe and Cuba. Soviet exports made up approximately half of Eastern Europe's total imports of woodpulp in 1975.

World situation

U.S.S.R.--The Soviet Union has 22 percent of the world's forests and the world's largest softwood resource. However, it has the lowest removal rate of any northern-hemisphere country--0.5 percent per year for 1970-72 and only 0.6 percent per year projected for 1985. This compares with removal rates in the United States and Canada of 1.3 percent per year in 1970-72 and 1.9 percent per year forecast for 1985. 1/

Growth of Soviet pulp production was more favorable--26 percent between 1971 and 1975--but fell increasingly short of the planned target as the period progressed. In 1975, Soviet pulp mills were producing at 85.6 percent of capacity as a result of the phasing-in of pulpmills.

The current 5-year plan for woodpulp stresses economical production, enlargement of the range of products, and increased quality. Production of wood is scheduled to rise by 25 percent, production of pulp by 35 percent, and production of paper and paperboard by 15 to 25 percent. Capital investment is scheduled to rise by 25 percent, compared with a 35.5-percent increase in the 1971-75 period. The increase in productivity is targeted at 23 to 25 percent.

To meet these growth objectives, particularly for paper and paperboard, the Soviet pulp and paper industry will be forced to supplement softwood inputs with other raw materials such as hardwood, fuel wood, waste wood, and wastepaper. The best wood-growing region is in the Soviet Union's southeastern sector, far away from the large centers of population. Moreover, much of the timber throughout the country is larch, a type of coniferous tree that is unsuitable for production of paper and is so heavy that it sinks in water and thus presents additional problems in logging and shipping. Another problem of resource availability is that a shortage of chemical bleaching agents prevents bleaching units from operating at full capacity. Thus, in order to upgrade the quality of pulp and paper products, the Soviet Union will have to secure a continuous supply of quality chemical agents.

Recently, the Soviets have begun to encourage foreign investment and other involvement on a selective basis in order to expand their pulp and paper industry. Usually, these agreements involve the Western country supplying technological, financial, and other resources in exchange for long-term woodpulp deliveries. In 1974, one major U.S. paper company concluded a long-term

1/ Pulp and Paper, October 1976.

Table 16.--Woodpulp: Production, imports, and exports of selected non-market economy countries, 1974-1976

(In thousands of short tons)

| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S.R.: | | | |
| Production | 9,019.1 | 9,615.5 | 10,007.9 |
| Imports | 179.6 | 268.7 | 275.6 |
| Exports | 452.7 | 567.8 | 578.7 |
| People's Republic of China: | | | |
| Production | 2,204.6 | 4,960.4 | 5,291.1 |
| Imports | 275.6 | 220.5 | 220.5 |
| Exports | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Poland: | | | |
| Production | 954.6 | 871.9 | 953.5 |
| Imports | 178.5 | 285.7 | 181.7 |
| Exports | 4.4 | .7 | 1.9 |
| Yugoslavia: | | | |
| Production | 658.1 | 627.2 | 620.6 |
| Imports | 2/ 112.5 | 2/ 92.5 | 2/ 105.2 |
| Exports | 2/ 67.1 | 2/ 31.8 | 2/ 36.3 |
| Romania: | | | |
| Production | 870.8 | 759.5 | 771.6 |
| Imports | 18.1 | 66.1 | 66.1 |
| Exports | 66.1 | 77.2 | 77.2 |
| Czechoslovakia: | | | |
| Production | 804.7 | 823.4 | 906.1 |
| Imports | 93.7 | 106.9 | 110.2 |
| Exports | 22.0 | 8.8 | 14.3 |
| German Democratic Republic: | | | |
| Production | 848.8 | 705.5 | 691.1 |
| Imports | 198.4 | 220.8 | 230.6 |
| Exports | 1/ | 20.5 | 21.8 |
| Hungary: | | | |
| Production | 104.7 | 94.8 | 100.3 |
| Imports | 2/ 117.9 | 2/ 154.2 | 1/ |
| Exports | 2/ 2.5 | 1.9 | 1/ |
| Bulgaria: | | | |
| Production | 218.3 | 263.5 | 266.8 |
| Imports | 2/ 66.9 | 2/ 75.0 | 2/ 97.0 |
| Exports | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Albania: | | | |
| Production | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Imports | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Exports | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |

1/ Not available. 2/ Cellulose.

Source: Compiled from foreign official statistics supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and Pulp and Paper, June 30, 1975, and June 30, 1977.

agreement with the Soviet Union that enables it to obtain Soviet pulp in exchange for machinery, equipment, technology, and licenses. Another contract provides for a U.S. company to supply equipment and technology to the Soviets for the construction of a large pulpstone 1/ plant near Sverdlovsk.

Yugoslavia.--Yugoslavia's timber reserves are the fifth largest in Europe; however, the harvest rate of 1.3 percent is lower than that of most of Europe. Only about 30 percent of Yugoslavia's forest consists of long-fiber softwood; the rest is hardwood. Yugoslav paper manufacturers have developed a method of producing paper and board with a short-fiber pulp content exceeding 50 percent, but there is still a growing need for long-fibered coniferous wood, which Yugoslavia has been importing from the U.S.S.R.

The Yugoslav Government has assigned high priority in the 1976-80 5-year plan to the further development of the pulp and paper sector. Investment is to increase 30 percent annually during the period. Yugoslavia has expressed interest in U.S.-made pulp and paper mill machinery and equipment and timber-processing equipment such as debarking machinery and chainsaws.

Czechoslovakia.--Paper and board production in Czechoslovakia was 23 percent higher in 1975 than it was in 1970. Forest inventories indicate that the domestic wood supply is sufficient to expand paper and board production by some 150 percent, compared with the 1975 level. Also, the Czechoslovaks are placing emphasis on an increased role for recycled fiber and wastepaper.

Poland.--Plans are to increase investment in the Polish paper and cellulose industry to close the gap between supply and the growing demand for paper and paper products. Consumption is expected to rise from 97.0 pounds per capita in 1976 to 220 pounds per capita by the year 2000, although production would have to increase by more than 100 percent in order to reach this target.

Scandanavia.--The three northern Scandanavian countries--Norway, Sweden, and Finland--have traditionally supplied the nonmarket economy countries with woodpulp. Their proximity to the NME's means that shipping costs, which are substantial for a product such as woodpulp, are relatively low compared with the United States. Wages in Norway and Sweden in this industry have been about equal to those in the United States since 1975. All three of these countries suffered from reduced exports to Western countries during the recession of 1975. However, Finnish pulp and paper exports to Eastern Europe grew both absolutely and relatively during 1975. In particular, Soviet demand for Finnish pulp nearly tripled between 1973 and 1975. The Soviet market share of Finnish pulp and paper exports grew from 12.3 percent in 1974 to 22.0 percent in 1975 as the Soviet Union became Finland's largest customer.

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1/ A pulpstone is a natural or artificial stone (grindstone) which is channeled or grooved and used for the manufacture of mechanical woodpulp.

One problem facing these countries is decreasing timber reserves, especially in Sweden, where tree removal exceeds annual growth. A temporary agreement in that country between producers and the Government dictates that no expansion or alteration will be undertaken by any company which will result in more consumption of timber than 1973 or 1974 levels. It is generally believed that this, or a similar restriction, will be in effect indefinitely.

Future prospects for U.S. exports

A leveling-off of Scandanavian production could result in increased exports of woodpulp from the United States. If increased imports by NME's are necessary to achieve production goals, the United States certainly has the capacity to supply more of the world's wood needs. One U.S. industry representative has said that U.S. timberlands can handle domestic as well as foreign demand for the next 20 years without even growing more trees faster, which it can do. For example, twice as much wood fiber could be grown in the South as is produced there currently. 1/ However, whether these events portend an increased role for U.S. woodpulp exports in the NME import basket remains to be seen.

1/ Industry Week, July 19, 1976.

# APPENDIX

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| | TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/ | 475.0535 | Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I., Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils) | $31,398,899 | $8,920,241 | $12,296,205 |
| | 605.0260 | Palladium | 19,879,531 | 6,526,554 | 7,390,456 |
| | 618.1000 | Aluminum waste and scrap | 16,684,971 | 6,026,294 | 4,746,635 |
| | 475.3500 | Naphthas derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s | 11,118,895 | 11,118,895 | - |
| | 605.0290 | Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s | 10,365,755 | 4,040,398 | 4,573,467 |
| | 475.1010 | Crude petroleum, 25 degrees A.P.I. or over | 7,930,440 | - | 3,490,766 |
| | 520.3200 | Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set | 7,926,411 | 1,397,675 | 2,412,619 |
| | 601.1560 | Chrome ore, 46% or more chromic oxide | 6,684,184 | 1,059,616 | 5,725,180 |
| | 765.0300 | Paintings, etc., by hand | 6,340,622 | 204,450 | 263,410 |
| | 124.1045 | Sable furskins, whole, raw | 5,923,668 | 3,615,476 | 2,800,480 |
| | 605.0270 | Rhodium | 5,284,754 | 771,485 | 1,469,634 |
| | 620.0300 | Unwrought nickel | 5,223,411 | 493,783 | 120,620 |
| | 862.1000 | Articles imported for exhibition (agriculture, arts, education or science) | 4,000,000 | - | - |
| | 520.3300 | Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set | 3,131,036 | 1,022,054 | 906,256 |
| 2/ | 475.1015 | Fuel oils, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils) | 3,011,457 | - | - |
| | 629.1500 | Unwrought titanium and waste and scrap | 2,208,536 | 1,583,088 | 61,476 |
| | 601.1520 | Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide | 1,900,117 | 473,066 | 1,807,016 |
| | 423.0060 | Inorganic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxide | 1,881,470 | 760,735 | 585,320 |
| | 245.1000 | Hardboard, valued $48.33-1/3 to $96.66-2/3 per short ton | 1,864,984 | 549,155 | 35,499 |
| | 542.3320 | Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches | 1,418,843 | 554,913 | 602,677 |
| | | Total imports itemized above | 154,177,984 | 49,117,878 | 49,287,716 |
| | | Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R | 177,725,008 | 57,449,808 | 60,947,074 |

Footnotes on following page.

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976--Continued

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under two less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in the third quarter of 1976, since in that period the U.S. imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from the U.S.S.R.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under two now-deleted numbers--475.1020 and 475.1030. The two former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a second new number--475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after Jan. 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the two new numbers should be measured against trade in the two deleted numbers. In January-September 1977 this trade did not exceed the amount listed above ($3,011,457) for 475.1015, while in the third quarter of 1976 there were no U.S. imports of light fuel oils from the U.S.S.R.

Table A-2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 041.0020 | Wheat, unmilled, except for relief | $336,373,145 | $79,080,800 | $62,038,195 |
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | 244,149,701 | 9,716.861 | 156,383,181 |
| 221.4000 | Soybeans | 154,307,498 | - | - |
| 042.2060 | Rice, milled, n.e.c., medium grain | 19,239,561 | 5,006,176 | - |
| 893.0045 | Pressure sensitive tape, plastic | 18,276,688 | 4,720,669 | 5,493,932 |
| 719.2370 | Filtering, purifying, and separating machines and parts, n.e.c., non-food | 16,883,388 | 3,160,008 | 1,965,370 |
| 715.2120 | Molding machines, and parts n.e.c | 14,086,429 | 4,223,501 | 4,840,447 |
| 711.2020 | Heat exchangers, steam generating power boiler accessories | 13,856,000 | 381,000 | - |
| 051.7210 | Shelled almonds, fresh or dried | 12,364,313 | 1,786,110 | - |
| 044.0030 | Corn seed, except sweet corn | 11,890,088 | - | - |
| 599.9920 | Compound catalysts, except nickel | 11,849,280 | - | - |
| 332.9410 | Petroleum coke, calcined | 10,869,099 | 5,117,099 | 1,130,862 |
| 732.8930 | Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors | 9,271,707 | 517,921 | 4,680,175 |
| 655.4310 | Rubber and friction tape, except surgical | 8,696,489 | ,522,340 | 1,938,657 |
| 691.1015 | Fabricated structural iron and steel | 8,386,389 | 1,753,200 | 4,185,860 |
| 719.2170 | Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps for liquid | 8,018,907 | 15,524 | 2,376,379 |
| 715.1020 | Gear cutting machines, n.e.c., valued $1000 and over, new | 8,005,333 | - | 1,005 |
| 712.5068 | Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over | 7,960,292 | - | 33,356,330 |
| 711.6000 | Gas turbines, n.e.c., and parts, for mechanical drives | 7,915,661 | 3,319,681 | 1,807,604 |
| 283.9340 | Molybdenum ores and concentrates | 7,676,702 | 4,225,690 | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 930,076,670 | 123,546,580 | 280,197,997 |
| | Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R | 1,278,813,276 | 227,908,432 | 435,093,295 |

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977 and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 186.1560 | Feathers not meeting Federal standards | $11,086,054 | $3,369,280 | $4,050,599 |
| 186.3000 | Bristles, crude or processed | 8,438,758 | 2,751,698 | 2,761,102 |
| 755.1500 | Fireworks | 7,044,800 | 1,763,691 | 1,005,167 |
| 320.2032 | PC white cotton shirting n.e.s. (average yarn number, 20) | 5,918,280 | 2,170,647 | 3,340,136 |
| 766.2560 | Antiques n.s.p.f. | 5,763,476 | 1,783,936 | 1,799,781 |
| 186.1565 | Downs not meeting Federal standards | 5,278,190 | 1,963,224 | 929,365 |
| 360.1500 | Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot | 4,315,622 | 1,634,714 | 796,255 |
| 160.5000 | Tea, crude or prepared | 4,125,710 | 1,486,063 | 323,859 |
| 320.1038 | ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number, 10) | 3,882,592 | 1,456,200 | 1,490,147 |
| 222.4000 | Baskets and bags of bamboo | 3,856,278 | 1,100,527 | 1,098,213 |
| 601.5400 | Tungsten ore | 3,849,348 | 1,855,530 | 1,462,887 |
| 622.0200 | Tin, other than alloys, unwrought | 3,585,725 | 921,484 | 5,013,817 |
| 145.4400 | Cashew nuts, shelled, etc. | 3,151,186 | 1,328,784 | 1,310,588 |
| 452.1200 | Cassia oil | 2,145,932 | 712,826 | 44,945 |
| 306.6200 | Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc. | 2,141,171 | 1,015,791 | 542,518 |
| 380.2787 | Men's cotton sport shirts, flannel, not knit | 2,105,512 | 1,191,659 | 509,590 |
| 161.1300 | Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground | 1,876,393 | 623,048 | 433,209 |
| 222.5700 | Floor covering of unspun vegetable material, n.e.s. | 1,751,157 | 535,934 | 436,478 |
| 308.0440 | Raw silk, in skeins, etc., n.e.s. | 1,600,905 | 834,112 | 1,159,870 |
| 161.8300 | Pepper, capsicum, etc., unground | 1,460,315 | 217,129 | 277,521 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 83,377,404 | 28,716,277 | 28,786,047 |
| | Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China | 155,505,920 | 55,212,149 | 54,345,068 |

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 732.0346 | Special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, n.e.c., new | $28,847,904 | - | - |
| 266.2120 | Polyester staple, not carded or combed, etc. | 13,059,919 | $3,811,895 | $934,153 |
| 561.1005 | Urea, fertilizer material | 6,397,161 | 4,601,427 | - |
| 684.0120 | Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought, n.e.c | 5,311,341 | 5,311,341 | - |
| 512.0290 | Cyclic chemical intermediates, except acids, n.e.c | 2,716,374 | 1,152,311 | 372,630 |
| 641.3025 | Kraft container board liners, unbleached | 2,497,364 | 2,497,364 | - |
| 711.5064 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for automobile, truck, and bus engines, for replacement | 2,312,266 | - | - |
| 861.9999 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments (except industrial process), n.e.c | 2,148,271 | 22,241 | 11,521 |
| 514.6040 | Sodium bichromate and chromate | 2,080,215 | 2,080,215 | - |
| 714.3005 | Digital electronic computers | 1,683,709 | - | 123,950 |
| 599.9920 | Compound catalysts, except nickel | 1,493,035 | - | - |
| 251.8220 | Pulp, sulphite, softwood, bleached | 1,294,211 | - | - |
| 581.2006 | Polyethyl resins, high density | 1,223,376 | 619,235 | - |
| 411.3220 | Tallow, inedible | 1,140,000 | 1,140,000 | - |
| 719.9242 | Nonautomatic valves, etc., and parts, n.e.c., of iron and steel | 1,111,383 | 60,912 | 78,649 |
| 719.2250 | Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps, for gas and for air and gas compressors, n.e.c | 818,886 | 777,605 | 22,498 |
| 512.0993 | Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, n.e.s | 743,000 | - | - |
| 715.1004 | Vertical boring and turning mills, valued over $1,000 | 687,359 | 687,359 | - |
| 732.8948 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles, n.e.c | 660,222 | 9,364 | 10,439 |
| 719.3150 | Oil field equipment and parts, n.e.c | 657,884 | - | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 76,883,880 | 22,771,269 | 1,553,840 |
| | Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China | 89,473,715 | 27,343.848 | 5,650,868 |

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107.3525 | Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds | $80,441,386 | $28,476,097 | $27,310,968 |
| 475.2520 | Gasoline | 9,924,312 | 3,087,052 | - |
| 1/ 608.8415 | Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled | 7,387,822 | 4,007,686 | 2,843,163 |
| 646.2620 | Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in length, over 0.065 inch in diameter | 6,337,639 | 2,475,936 | 2,427,761 |
| 700.3550 | Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles | 5,321,760 | 1,721,194 | 1,837,950 |
| 521.3120 | Bituminous coal | 5,188,212 | 2,145,988 | - |
| 380.1240 | Men's and boys' corduroy suit-type coats, valued over $4 each | 4,786,548 | 2,401,652 | - |
| 727.1500 | Furniture and parts of bentwood | 4,209,979 | 1,298,394 | 1,429,463 |
| 335.9500 | Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 ounces per square yard | 4,085,334 | 1,326,489 | 1,323,483 |
| 692.1090 | Motor vehicles, n.e.s. | 3,886,578 | 1,033,500 | 893,398 |
| 110.4710 | Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each | 3,878,510 | 724,773 | 866,356 |
| 146.7530 | Strawberries, frozen, containers over 40 ounces | 2,971,310 | 920,908 | 1,190,715 |
| 107.3560 | Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked | 2,957,766 | 945,635 | 1,212,840 |
| 692.3020 | New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over | 2,425,246 | 1,180,852 | - |
| 380.1260 | Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., valued over $4 each | 2,356,474 | 1,192,954 | - |
| 380.6650 | Men's and boys' wool suits, valued over $4 per pound | 2,324,537 | 1,334,692 | - |
| 382.1206 | Women's raincoats n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, over $4 each | 2,283,894 | 719,041 | 979,945 |
| 407.8540 | Sulfathiazole | 2,071,048 | 302,082 | - |
| 403.6000 | Other cyclic organic chemical products | 2,062,287 | - | 1,589,009 |
| 608.4620 | Flat steel bars, not coated, valued over 5¢ per pound | 2,062,130 | 1,920,567 | - |
| | Total imports itemized above | 156,962,772 | 57,215,492 | 44,105,051 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Poland | 251,263,498 | 93,298,099 | 77,242,184 |

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified as number 608.8420. Trade figures listed for July-September 1976 represent the old classification, which was replaced by two less comprehensive numbers, 608.8410 and 608.8415. Therefore the values given above for steel plate imports from Poland in 1977 and July-September 1976 are not exactly comparable.

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September -- 1977 | July-September -- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | $80,019,200 | $24,934,432 | $22,704,130 |
| 041.0020 | Wheat, unmilled, except for relief | 52,338,324 | 48,435,604 | 30,435,065 |
| 081.3030 | Soybean oil-cake and meal | 41,262,298 | 50,976 | 32,825,688 |
| 271.3010 | Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble | 17,019,567 | 3,315,337 | 2,096,494 |
| 732.8930 | Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors | 10,919,068 | 2,875,327 | 1,035,812 |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 7,496,487 | 289,473 | 1,588,051 |
| 045.9015 | Grain sorghums, unmilled | 6,874,345 | - | 54,893,156 |
| 121.0010 | Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, stemmed | 6,115,131 | 1,251,020 | - |
| 719.1975 | Machinery and parts, n.e.c., for treatment of material by temperature change | 5,652,207 | 4,960,757 | 109,061 |
| 051.2010 | Fresh lemons | 4,209,953 | 1,216,346 | 2,798,184 |
| 599.5860 | Vegetable proteins | 3,210,005 | 1,271,592 | 2,330,607 |
| 263.1031 | Raw cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches | 3,106,750 | 2,815,375 | 143,750 |
| 411.3220 | Tallow, inedible | 2,868,128 | 967,286 | 513,726 |
| 081.3040 | Linseed oil-cake and meal | 2,664,592 | 1,311,520 | - |
| 211.6000 | Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed | 2,516,297 | 744,892 | 320,700 |
| 251.7220 | Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached | 2,367,829 | 854,985 | 1,166,787 |
| 121.0090 | Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc | 2,294,561 | 435,000 | 629,847 |
| 221.1010 | Peanuts, shelled, green | 2,191,098 | - | - |
| 719.8095 | Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.c., and parts | 1,848,443 | 114,545 | 515,176 |
| 561.2910 | Concentrated superphosphate | 1,803,198 | - | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 256,777,481 | 95,844,467 | 154,106,774 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Poland | 326,545,783 | 113,073,228 | 184,760,086 |

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September -- 1977 | July-September -- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107.3525 | Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds | $38,213,118 | $12,538,083 | $9,452,444 |
| 727.3040 | Wood chairs, n.s.p.f. | 26,100,271 | 9,067,222 | 7,552,058 |
| 700.3515 | Males' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s. | 20,047,693 | 5,878,341 | 5,106,739 |
| 612.0640 | Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s. | 17,375,325 | 7,234,428 | 18,370,280 |
| 170.2800 | Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches | 15,161,195 | 4,664,168 | 5,279,359 |
| 607.3100 | Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon | 10,761,880 | 3,441,611 | 4,657,144 |
| 605.2040 | Silver bullion, refined | 7,464,692 | - | 1,399,077 |
| 186.1565 | Downs not meeting Federal Standards | 6,999,151 | 2,769,895 | - |
| 727.3500 | Wood furniture, n.s.p.f. | 6,779,265 | 2,309,710 | 2,930,816 |
| 688.0440 | Insulated copper conductors, w/o fittings, 32 A.W.G. and larger | 5,835,548 | 2,093,901 | 2,087,962 |
| 618.2560 | Aluminum sheets, strips, and plate, not clad | 4,355,763 | 1,607,682 | 1,139,094 |
| 727.4000 | Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f. | 3,835,065 | 1,303,803 | 1,381,721 |
| 624.0350 | Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion | 3,387,579 | 976,375 | 1,758,415 |
| 727.1000 | Furniture of unspun vegetable material, and parts | 3,029,642 | 1,180,449 | - |
| 618.1540 | Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches and over in diameter | 2,575,983 | 654,956 | 1,177,234 |
| 646.2620 | Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in length, over 0.065 inch in diameter | 2,419,542 | 654,352 | - |
| 607.3700 | Ferromanganese, 4 percent and over carbon | 2,167,592 | 642,743 | - |
| 674.3504 | Engine lathes, metal-cutting | 2,166,345 | 170,878 | - |
| 607.5100 | Ferrosilicon, 61-80 percent silicon | 2,119,112 | 539,797 | - |
| 380.1260 | Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., valued over $4 each | 2,029,808 | 1,048,973 | - |
| | Total imports itemized above | 182,824,569 | 58,777,367 | 62,292,343 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia | 268,943,034 | 91,208,163 | 106,695,112 |

Table A-8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 081.3030 | Soybean oil-cake and meal | $19,984,918 | $1,312,789 | $8,071,552 |
| 711.7000 | Nuclear reactors and parts, n.e.c | 16,994,543 | 8,092,899 | 2,502 |
| 221.4000 | Soybeans | 12,001,104 | - | - |
| 734.1050 | Aircraft, passenger transports, n.e.c., 33,000 lbs. and over, nonmilitary, new | 8,859,570 | - | - |
| 715.2259 | Parts, n.e.c., for metalworking rolling mill machinery | 7,974,373 | 1,257,709 | 24,046 |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 7,463,734 | 2,805,310 | 1,025,360 |
| 734.9230 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, airships, and balloons | 6,537,285 | 2,469,859 | 1,082,602 |
| 722.1006 | Steam turbine generator sets, 10,000 kilowatts and over | 6,065,469 | 33,069 | - |
| 714.3005 | Digital electronic computers | 5,778,391 | 3,613,414 | 248,779 |
| 715.2240 | Cold rolling mill machinery for ferrous metals, except tube rolling | 5,730,773 | - | - |
| 712.5018 | Wheel tractors n.e.c., 100 maximum horsepower and over | 5,469,698 | 2,152,600 | 405,363 |
| 718.4264 | Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c | 5,440,326 | 1,253,717 | 2,761,190 |
| 722.1018 | Parts, n.e.c., for turbine generator sets | 5,059,036 | 1,090,046 | 11,912 |
| 321.4020 | Bituminous coal | 4,491,777 | 1,503,007 | 1,550,474 |
| 712.5068 | Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over | 4,362,061 | 3,062,967 | 151,092 |
| 732.8948 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles | 4,312,770 | 1,229,564 | 901,565 |
| 251.6000 | Woodpulp, chemical dissolving | 4,260,768 | 1,295,124 | 1,719,361 |
| 512.0978 | Vinyl chloride monomer | 4,157,931 | 731,974 | 2,511,138 |
| 561.2910 | Concentrated superphosphate | 3,913,729 | - | - |
| 715.2254 | Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c | 3,755,189 | 549,895 | 2,737,800 |
| | Total exports itemized above | 142,613,445 | 32,453,943 | 23,204,736 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia | 271,293,474 | 71,690,141 | 64,268,216 |

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/ 475.0535 | Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I., Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils) | $53,020,837 | $11,328,227 | $21,596,479 |
| 475.2520 | Gasoline | 12,290,447 | 2,179,313 | 2,577,075 |
| 692.3020 | New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over | 8,931,421 | 1,476,397 | 2,424,268 |
| 107.3525 | Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds | 8,195,082 | 2,925,848 | 1,867,254 |
| 700.4540 | Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over $2.50 per pair | 5,857,637 | 2,148,291 | 1,722,433 |
| 700.2940 | Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair | 3,356,172 | 1,649,352 | 945,472 |
| 360.1500 | Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot | 3,321,264 | 914,841 | 605,245 |
| 380.8450 | Men's and boys' suits, not knit, man-made fiber | 3,044,961 | 547,715 | 860,078 |
| 700.2960 | Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued over $6.80 per pair | 2,858,881 | 360,409 | 694,571 |
| 107.3560 | Pork n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked | 2,689,186 | 507,529 | 706,128 |
| 380.0645 | Men's and boys' cotton knit sport shirts | 2,584,927 | 1,474,678 | 428,192 |
| 380.1260 | Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued over $4 | 2,521,568 | 1,016,686 | 1,365,819 |
| 382.7875 | Women's and girls' sweaters, knit, man-made fibers | 2,416,041 | 1,535,515 | 1,361,153 |
| 2/ 475.1015 | Fuel oils, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils) | 2,312,593 | - | - |
| 546.5400 | Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢-$1 each | 2,116,692 | 807,236 | 740,488 |
| 727.3040 | Wood chairs n.s.p.f | 1,904,716 | 797,789 | 309,998 |
| 727.3500 | Wood furniture n.s.p.f | 1,585,464 | 633,178 | 396,188 |
| 700.3550 | Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles | 1,579,907 | 721,515 | 731,645 |
| 610.4225 | Oil well casing, seamless, other than alloy steel, advanced | 1,548,354 | 617,244 | - |
| 382.3362 | Other women's cotton slacks and shorts, not knit, not corduroy or velveteen | 1,540,587 | 82,098 | 273 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 123,676,737 | 31,723,861 | 39,332,759 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Romania | 189,998,722 | 58,002,329 | 57,487,809 |

Footnotes on following page.

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976--Continued

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under two less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in the third quarter of 1976, since in that period the United States imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from Romania.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under two now-deleted numbers--475.1020 and 475.1030. The two former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a second new number--475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after Jan. 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the two new numbers should be measured against trade in the two deleted numbers. In January-September 1977 this trade did not exceed the amount listed above ($2,312,593), while in the third quarter of 1976 there were no U.S. imports of light fuel oils from Romania.

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/ 321.4020 | Bituminous coal | $31,118,976 | $8,566,343 | $2,425,474 |
| 221.4000 | Soybeans | 30,278,504 | - | 13,660,623 |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 21,717,888 | 4,975,641 | 8,301,641 |
| 2/ 321.4030 | Metallurgical-grade bituminous coal | 8,102,603 | 8,102,603 | - |
| 251.6000 | Woodpulp, chemical dissolving | 8,044,469 | 1,022,000 | 1,770,619 |
| 263.1031 | Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches | 6,548,065 | - | - |
| 041.0020 | Wheat, unmilled, except for relief | 5,909,795 | 5,909,795 | 33,887,537 |
| 081.3030 | Soybean oil-cake and meal | 5,765,992 | - | 11,508,246 |
| 674.7030 | Electrolytic tin plate, primary | 5,614,036 | 709,370 | 3,575,199 |
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | 5,450,621 | 2,656,888 | - |
| 271.3040 | Natural phosphate fertilizer | 4,400,543 | 851,039 | - |
| 271.3010 | Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble | 4,119,039 | 2,402,155 | 1,979,357 |
| 045.9015 | Grain sorghums, unmilled | 2,831,165 | 2,074,205 | 4,355,139 |
| 732.8938 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for assembly, for nonmilitary motor vehicles | 2,694,873 | 82,170 | 7,125 |
| 861.9946 | Parts, n.e.c., for industrial instruments, n.e.c | 1,966,326 | 721,824 | 525,513 |
| 512.0632 | Herbicides, n.e.c | 1,929,627 | 18,530 | - |
| 711.5068 | Parts, n.e.c., for internal combustion engines, n.e.c. | 1,470,141 | 277,088 | 16,108 |
| 715.2120 | Molding machines, and parts, n.e.c., metallurgical or metal foundry | 1,375,000 | - | - |
| 251.7220 | Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached | 1,350,000 | - | 982,209 |
| 734.9230 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, air ships, and balloons | 1,311,580 | 224,115 | 140,543 |
| | Total exports itemized above | 151,999,243 | 38,593,766 | 83,135,333 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Romania | 177,912,874 | 50,714,625 | 89,812,590 |

1/ This number was discontinued on Sept. 1, 1977. On that date, trade data previously recorded under this number was listed unde two new numbers, 321.4030, metallurgical-grade bituminous coal, and 321,4040, bituminous coal not of metallurgical grade. To obtain a figure for total exports under 321.4020 for the third quarter of 1977, the sum of trade in all three numbers should be taken.

2/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1977, this item and item number 321.4040 were classified under a more comprehensive number, 321.4020. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after Sept. 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the two new numbers should be measured against trade in the original number.

Table A-11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107.3525 | Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds | $1,664,926 | $569,274 | $376,478 |
| 700.2940 | Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair | 1,216,858 | 554,640 | 226,601 |
| 192.2500 | Hops | 1,147,941 | 1,389 | 4,253 |
| 700.2960 | Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s, valued over $6.80 per pair | 1,075,945 | 381,120 | 235,266 |
| 546.5400 | Glassware, n.e.s., valued 30¢-$1 each | 1,071,506 | 354,034 | 415,557 |
| 608.7100 | Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over 4¢ per pound | 985,847 | 264,859 | 913,295 |
| 670.1436 | Weaving machines, jet type | 868,834 | 580,541 | 305,187 |
| 674.3504 | Engine lathes, metal-cutting | 863,151 | 327,230 | 382,909 |
| 674.3280 | Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s. | 840,576 | 309,014 | 131,161 |
| 700.3550 | Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles | 817,037 | 83,938 | 927,040 |
| 186.1565 | Downs not meeting Federal Standards | 790,253 | 470,971 | - |
| 727.1500 | Furniture and parts of bentwood | 774,534 | 301,827 | 201,059 |
| 546.5600 | Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued $1-$3 each | 765,292 | 173,437 | 221,438 |
| 700.2718 | Leather welt work footwear, valued $5-$6.80 per pair | 742,629 | 260,392 | - |
| 700.3515 | Men's leather athletic footwear, n.e.s. | 681,353 | 495,239 | 154,817 |
| 741.3500 | Imitation gemstones, except beads | 623,605 | 186,494 | 272,276 |
| 124.1025 | Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed | 500,834 | - | 394 |
| 668.2045 | Printing presses, n.e.s. | 496,765 | 204,274 | 422,280 |
| 335.9500 | Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard | 460,236 | 138,660 | 214,451 |
| 545.5700 | Glass prisms for chandeliers, wall brackets, etc. | 440,867 | 134,358 | 129,443 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 16,828,989 | 5,791,691 | 5,533,905 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia | 28,860,044 | 10,301,683 | 9,957,151 |

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 081.3030 | Soybean oil-cake and meal | $11,908,405 | - | - |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 10,895,956 | $2,922,379 | $2,040,335 |
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | 8,845,406 | - | 6,124,535 |
| 221.0530 | Sunflower seed | 3,519,045 | - | - |
| 121.0005 | Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed | 2,569,298 | 1,141,483 | 529,387 |
| 212.0010 | Muskrat fur skins, undressed | 1,428,811 | - | - |
| 051.2010 | Fresh lemons | 951,335 | 511,344 | 708,926 |
| 714.9216 | Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers | 619,140 | 172,323 | 363,233 |
| 719.3194 | Cranes, crawler-mounted, cable-operated, new | 530,452 | 530,452 | - |
| 121.0090 | Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc | 495,250 | - | - |
| 513.6932 | Inorganic bases, etc., n.e.c | 460,707 | 350,998 | - |
| 251.7210 | Pulp, sulfate, hardwood, bleached | 441,223 | 128,154 | 85,800 |
| 719.3170 | Conveyors, n.e.c | 416,553 | 416,553 | - |
| 599.2080 | Herbicidal preparations | 395,170 | 15,829 | - |
| 714.9207 | Storing devices, random access, for electronic computers | 371,945 | 86,647 | - |
| 664.1300 | Glass, unworked, in balls, etc | 368,733 | 145,745 | 85,033 |
| 718.2924 | Offset-type printing presses, over 3,000 pounds, roll-fed | 359,000 | - | - |
| 632.8920 | Pencil slats | 350,507 | 83,263 | 123,005 |
| 729.5262 | Electro-optical instruments, laboratory or scientific, for physical or chemical analysis | 344,985 | 116,466 | 135,182 |
| 732.8938 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for assembly, for nonmilitary motor vehicles n.e.c | 337,515 | 168,465 | 43,810 |
| | Total exports itemized above | 45,609,436 | 6,790,101 | 10,239,246 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia | 56,670,537 | 11,553,861 | 30,951,172 |

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 124.1025 | Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed | $1,423,124 | $13,799 | $95,813 |
| 480.3000 | Urea, n.e.s. | 1,346,625 | 1,346,625 | - |
| 676.0510 | Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, electric | 620,828 | 147,840 | - |
| 722.1620 | Still 35--millimeter cameras, valued over $10 | 525,166 | 89,820 | 525,096 |
| 121.5000 | Pig and hog leather | 477,883 | 86,850 | 154,800 |
| 494.2000 | Montan wax | 420,091 | 161,264 | 30,197 |
| 480.5000 | Potassium chloride, crude | 388,327 | 215,000 | 443,100 |
| 546.5900 | Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued over $3 each, except cut or engraved | 360,795 | 68,014 | 29,674 |
| 546,5800 | Glassware, n.s.p.f., over $3 each, cut or engraved | 331,282 | 151,875 | 95,899 |
| 546.5600 | Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued $1-$3 each | 301,485 | 92,688 | 78,002 |
| 668.2035 | Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type | 281,308 | 44,037 | 401,012 |
| 668.2045 | Printing presses, n.e.s. | 278,940 | 44,315 | - |
| 676.0530 | Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric | 226,017 | 49,262 | 31,600 |
| 207.0050 | Articles of wood, n.s.p.f. | 214,010 | 101,277 | 68,449 |
| 121.5715 | Bovine upper leather, n.s.p.f. | 197,250 | - | - |
| 748.2100 | Artificial flowers, etc., n.e.s. | 186,392 | 54,567 | 38,476 |
| 421.4200 | Sodium sulfate, crude | 175,995 | - | - |
| 734.9600 | Skis and snowshoes | 140,311 | 140,311 | 101,334 |
| 668.5060 | Parts of printing presses | 138,136 | 19,021 | 17,664 |
| 674.3280 | Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s. | 130,229 | 3,078 | 85,314 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 8,164,194 | 2,829,643 | 2,196,430 |
| | Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic | 12,817,971 | 4,448,094 | 3,895,064 |

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | $11,510,450 | - | - |
| 041.0020 | Wheat, unmilled, except for relief | 2,289,742 | $2,289,742 | $6,785,332 |
| 051.2010 | Fresh lemons | 1,624,000 | 613,279 | 884,520 |
| 221.0530 | Sunflower seed | 1,079,891 | - | - |
| 421.3020 | Cottonseed oil, once-refined | 719,938 | 719,938 | - |
| 715.2140 | Foundry machines, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c | 700,000 | 700,000 | - |
| 212.0010 | Muskrat fur skins, undressed | 430,796 | 225,783 | - |
| 051.2030 | Fresh grapefruit | 315,846 | 191,718 | - |
| 292.5010 | Alfalfa seed, certified | 311,399 | - | - |
| 283.9200 | Tungsten ores and concentrates | 265,334 | - | - |
| 861.6940 | Still picture equipment, parts and accessories, etc., n.e.c | 245,838 | 245,838 | - |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 231,130 | 51,829 | 43,007 |
| 684.2540 | Aluminum and aluminum alloy tubes and pipes, n.e.c | 188,173 | - | - |
| 662.3270 | Nonclay firebrick and similar firebrick shapes, except plastic or infusorial earth, n.e.c | 181,078 | - | - |
| 263.2011 | Linters, chemical grade | 174,092 | 57,240 | 52,574 |
| 011.6040 | Pork livers, fresh or frozen | 172,605 | - | - |
| 714.3005 | Digital electronic computers | 161,884 | 39,544 | - |
| 719.3150 | Oil field equipment and parts, n.e.c | 138,418 | 6,840 | - |
| 718.4264 | Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c | 131,425 | 131,425 | - |
| 664.1300 | Glass, unworked, in balls, etc | 127,627 | - | 102,091 |
| | Total exports itemized above | 20,999,666 | 5,273,176 | 7,867,524 |
| | Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic | 23,007,945 | 6,131,422 | 16,896,979 |

Table A-15.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107.3525 | Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds | $13,695,017 | $3,933,621 | $3,629,487 |
| 692.3060 | Parts of agricultural tractors | 3,991,266 | 208,407 | 3,782,145 |
| 686.9030 | Other lamps, including household | 3,101,764 | 1,077,101 | 890,498 |
| 437.1400 | Opium alkaloids | 1,634,698 | 1,634,698 | - |
| 107.3540 | Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned | 1,489,793 | 412,440 | 816,527 |
| 161.7100 | Paprika, ground or unground | 813,516 | 23,980 | 150,726 |
| 439.3060 | Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced | 804,298 | - | 807,404 |
| 772.5115 | Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new | 666,061 | 150,745 | 81,051 |
| 772.5105 | Automobile tires, new | 623,519 | 50,772 | 302,494 |
| 692.3040 | New agricultural tractors, n.e.s. | 440,814 | - | - |
| 437.2000 | Alkaloids and compounds, n.s.p.f., synthetic | 424,519 | 154,167 | 44,763 |
| 700.4560 | Women's leather footwear, n.s.p.f., valued over $2.50 per pair | 384,800 | 383,990 | - |
| 222.6400 | Articles, n.e.s., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials | 348,344 | 100,564 | 48,897 |
| 546.5400 | Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢-$1 each | 341,859 | 102,097 | 110,948 |
| 686.9010 | 3-way lamps, 150 watts and under | 335,196 | 15,229 | 58,302 |
| 790.3900 | Inflatable articles, n.s.p.f. | 307.520 | 12,770 | 39,023 |
| 542.3120 | Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches | 289,910 | 111,128 | 143,423 |
| 750.2600 | Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each (under quota) | 289,880 | 8,097 | - |
| 167.3040 | Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over $4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon | 284,778 | 87,209 | 58,303 |
| 750.2900 | Brooms, valued not over 96¢ each (under quota) | 279,411 | 56,028 | 131,050 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 30,546,963 | 8,523,043 | 11,095,041 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Hungary | 36,353,891 | 10,699,485 | 12,617,644 |

Table A-15.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 561.2910 | Concentrated superphosphate | $8,501,800 | $2,120,200 | $3,176,624 |
| 081.3030 | Soybean oil-cake and meal | 7,088,864 | 3,676,454 | 3,645,600 |
| 732.8920 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for wheel tractors | 5,529,052 | 1,998,737 | 1,392,276 |
| 044.0060 | Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c | 5,403,308 | 5,401,572 | - |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 3,480,005 | 785,429 | 1,042,336 |
| 718.5220 | Glass-working machines, and parts, n.e.c | 2,027,876 | 1,647,967 | - |
| 001.1010 | Dairy cattle, for breeding | 1,738,170 | 1,520,170 | - |
| 714.9202 | Output devices for electronic computers, and parts | 1,448,603 | 348,165 | 259,447 |
| 211.2020 | Kip skins | 1,365,673 | 668,351 | 66,414 |
| 211.6000 | Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed | 1,076,611 | 177,727 | 14,210 |
| 664.1300 | Glass, unworked, in balls, etc | 886,931 | 252,431 | 374,084 |
| 712.1005 | Planters and transplanters | 861,251 | - | - |
| 712.2050 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for haying machines | 622,215 | 622,215 | - |
| 729.5292 | Industrial process type instruments, electric or electronic, n.e.c | 585,250 | 37,417 | 2,830 |
| 729.5266 | Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or electronic | 554,728 | 98,511 | 38,071 |
| 715.1020 | Gear cutting machines, n.e.c., valued $1,000 and over, new | 540,654 | - | - |
| 722.1014 | Hydraulic turbine generator sets | 457,074 | - | - |
| 044.0030 | Corn seed, except sweet corn | 444,141 | - | 11,844 |
| 891.1135 | Magnetic tape recorders, video | 434,212 | - | 78,040 |
| 541.3042 | Erythromycin, bulk | 391,031 | 100,031 | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 43,437,449 | 19,455,377 | 10,101,776 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Hungary | 55,749,450 | 24,291,737 | 17,637,971 |

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September -- 1977 | July-September -- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170.2800 | Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches | $15,948,470 | $9,271,512 | $1,847,962 |
| 605.2040 | Silver bullion, refined | 1,198,315 | 1,198,315 | - |
| 117.6700 | Pecorino cheese, not for grating | 298,497 | 56,214 | 411,078 |
| 161.7100 | Paprika, ground or unground | 255,122 | - | - |
| 165.1500 | Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol | 248,189 | - | - |
| 676.0530 | Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric | 234,884 | 60,991 | - |
| 546.5400 | Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢-$1 each | 157,495 | 84,903 | 11,719 |
| 452.6000 | Rose oil or attar of roses | 129,813 | - | 210,670 |
| 452.3200 | Lavender and spike lavender oil | 100,658 | - | 55,919 |
| 147.6800 | Sultana raisins, no seeds | 91,701 | 91,701 | - |
| 439.1040 | Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin | 88,282 | 20,361 | 17,589 |
| 460.0500 | Enfleurage greases, floral essenses, etc. | 60,752 | - | - |
| 460.8000 | Aromatic or odoriferous sustances, n.e.s., not artificial mixtures | 58,974 | - | - |
| 674.3232 | Drilling machines, upright, single spindle, except numerically controlled | 45,136 | 21,353 | 887 |
| 546.5200 | Glassware n.e.s., valued not over 30¢ each | 32,846 | 10,530 | 5,245 |
| 408.6020 | Aromatic or odoriferous benzenoid compounds, n.e.s. | 30,955 | - | - |
| 360.1500 | Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot | 27,438 | - | 26,300 |
| 674.3552 | Metal-cutting machine tools, n.e.s. | 26,480 | 6,661 | - |
| 445.3010 | Polyethylene resins, low and medium density | 23,148 | - | - |
| 161.5500 | Mint leaves, crude, not manufactured | 20,679 | - | 8,675 |
| | Total imports itemized above | 19,077,834 | 10,822,541 | 2,596,044 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria | 19,595,962 | 10,889,146 | 2,738,298 |

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715.2254 | Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c | $7,342,176 | - | - |
| 715.2235 | Hot rolling mill machinery, nonferrous | 2,473,075 | - | - |
| 054.2015 | Great northern beans, dried, except seed, not donated for relief | 772,745 | $472,506 | - |
| 729.3075 | Integrated circuits, semiconductor, monolithic, digital | 581,936 | 51,282 | $86,777 |
| 891.1135 | Magnetic tape recorders, video | 501,560 | 113,136 | |
| 211.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 478,175 | 162,048 | 388,300 |
| 251.6000 | Woodpulp, chemical dissolving | 386,481 | - | - |
| 121.0010 | Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, stemmed | 384,400 | 336,979 | 185,792 |
| 221.4000 | Soybeans | 284,568 | - | - |
| 641.3020 | Kraft shipping sack paper | 250,201 | - | - |
| 861,9920 | Parts for testing apparatus, n.e.c | 220,276 | 6,080 | 17,907 |
| 724.9970 | Electronic navigational aids | 198,564 | 198,564 | - |
| 541.7036 | Preparations acting primarily on the digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sales, n.e.c | 195,633 | 60,000 | 52,020 |
| 581.3210 | Regenerated cellulose, except rayon | 187,862 | - | 92,898 |
| 715.2140 | Foundry machines, and parts, n.e.c | 179,899 | - | 33,656 |
| 512.0380 | Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk | 171,502 | 104,002 | - |
| 719.8095 | Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts, n.e.c | 164,996 | 57,595 | - |
| 512.0610 | Fungicides | 150,000 | - | - |
| 714.9209 | Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts | 142,055 | - | 766 |
| 714.9206 | Combination input/output devices for electronic computers and parts, n.e.c | 136,657 | 136,657 | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 15,202,761 | 1,698,849 | 858,116 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria | 17,346,109 | 2,522,654 | 1,631,106 |

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 161.9400 | Unground sage | $697,476 | $447,820 | - |
| 601.1540 | Chrome ore, chromium content 41 to 60 percent chromic oxide | 565,853 | 565,853 | $575,000 |
| 668.2045 | Printing presses, n.e.s. | 34,532 | - | - |
| 470.5500 | Myrobalan and sumac | 15,562 | 10,158 | - |
| 653.2260 | Metal coins n.e.s. | 13,921 | 13,096 | - |
| 124.1020 | Marten furskins, undressed, whole | 9,717 | 8,481 | 1,655 |
| 161.2500 | Coriander | 5,307 | - | - |
| 601.1520 | Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide | 591 | 591 | - |
| | Total imports itemized above | 1,342,959 | 1,045,999 | 576,655 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Albania | 1,342,959 | 1,045,999 | 576,925 |

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B. Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 321.4020 | Bituminous coal | $1,811,222 | $1,355,597 | - |
| 221.1010 | Cattle hides, whole | 270,265 | - | $419,374 |
| 729.7000 | Electron and proton accelerators, and parts, n.e.c | 30,324 | - | - |
| 512.0993 | Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, n.e.c. | 14,106 | - | - |
| 581.2062 | Polymerization and copolymerization sheets | 2,878 | - | - |
| 861.9938 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for nuclear radiation detection and measuring instruments | 1,210 | 1,210 | - |
| 541.7058 | Broad and medium spectrum antibiotics, except penicillins | 1,120 | - | - |
| 861.9999 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments n.e.c. (except industrial process) | 827 | - | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 2,131,952 | 1,356,807 | 419,374 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Albania | 2,131,952 | 1,356,807 | 419,374 |

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba 1/, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 480.5000 | Potassium chloride, crude | $101,640 | - | - |
| 480.8090 | Other fertilizer material | 2,590 | - | - |
| 724.1025 | Feature film, 35-millimeter and over | 1,100 | $1,100 | - |
| 653.2260 | Metal coins n.e.s. | 456 | - | - |
| 190.4500 | Live fish, not for human consumption | 344 | - | - |
| | Total imports itemized above | 106,100 | 1,100 | 0 |
| | Total U.S. imports from Cuba | 106,100 | 1,100 | $673 |

1/ U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since Feb.7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation No. 3447 that declares the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition of imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determined to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been minimal so that trade between the two countries is almost nil.

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977 and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September -- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 512.0380 | Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk | $177,280 | - | - |
| 724.9985 | Parts and accessories, n.e.c. for telecommunications equipment | 125,000 | - | - |
| 893.0060 | Articles for artificial plastic materials, n.e.c | 46,660 | $39,600 | - |
| 861.7125 | Dental equipment, n.e.c | 45,168 | - | - |
| 541.8000 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, donated for relief | 26,400 | 26,400 | - |
| 931.0050 | Special transactions, not classified | 23,200 | - | - |
| 541.7076 | Pharmaceutical preparations, except biologic, for human use, n.e.c | 19,100 | - | - |
| 719.1514 | Air conditioners, year-round | 14,332 | - | - |
| 861.7150 | Medical surgical, etc., and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.e.c | 11,380 | 11,380 | - |
| 678.5050 | Iron or steel electrical conduit fittings | 11,000 | - | - |
| 719.6445 | Sprayers and spraying equipment, n.e.c | 6,580 | - | - |
| 931.0020 | Commodities donated for relief | 6,100 | - | - |
| 533.3230 | Exterior water-type trade sales emulsion paint and other water-thin paint, including dry type | 5,879 | - | - |
| 841.1247 | Outergarments, n.e.c., man-made fibers, women's, not knit or crocheted | 4,400 | 4,400 | - |
| 242.8020 | Utility line poles, wood | 3,975 | - | - |
| 533.3220 | Exterior oil-type trade sales paints, enamel and varnish, ready-mixed and in tint base form | 3,180 | - | - |
| 719.6420 | Sprayers, agricultural and pesticidal, hand-operated | 2,838 | - | - |
| 714.1010 | Typewriters, standard, nonportable, electric, new | 1,330 | 1,330 | - |
| 893.0019 | Construction plastic products, except pipe and pipe fittings | 1,300 | - | - |
| 678.5034 | Steel tube and pipe fittings, forged, welding type | 1,125 | - | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 536,177 | 83,110 | 0 |
| | Total U.S. exports to Cuba | 538,222 | 83,110 | $6,500 |

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| TSUSA item No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September -- 1977 | 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 306.6200 | Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc. | $997,360 | $577,453 | $278,716 |
| 306.4293 | Camel hair, sorted, etc. | 566,382 | 321,458 | 178,319 |
| 124.1018 | Lynx furskins, whole, raw | 115,726 | 25,817 | - |
| 124.1057 | Whole furskins, n.e.s. raw | 40,508 | - | 36,530 |
| 124.1010 | Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed | 5,100 | - | - |
| | Total imports itemized above | 1,725,076 | 924,728 | 493,565 |
| | Total U.S. imports from People's Republic of Mongolia | 1,725,076 | 924,728 | 493,565 |

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to People's Republic of Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1977, July-September 1977, and July-September 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

| Schedule B No. | Description | January-September 1977 | July-September-- 1977 | July-September-- 1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 599.7700 | Prepared culture media | $1,609 | - | - |
| 512.0380 | Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk | 1,512 | - | $1,476 |
| 714.1010 | Typewriters, standing, electric, new | 1,330 | - | - |
| | Total exports itemized above | 4,451 | 0 | 1,476 |
| | Total U.S. exports to People's Republic of Mongolia | 4,451 | 0 | 2,484 |

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